



# ***STIC Search Report***

## ***EIC 2100***

**STIC Database Tracking Number: 173132**

**TO: Frantz Coby**  
**Location: RND 3D19**  
**Art Unit: 2161**  
**Monday, December 19, 2005**

**Case Serial Number: 09/912522**

**From: Byron T. Mims**  
**Location: EIC 2100**  
**RND-4B19**  
**Phone: 272-3528**

**[byron.mims@uspto.gov](mailto:byron.mims@uspto.gov)**

### **Search Notes**

Frantz

Enclosed are art findings of the 103 variety, some of which you viewed on Friday. I took the liberty of flagging as well as highlighting some others that I felt would be of direct relevance---on top of what I showed you on Friday. However, you might want to look at some of the others in the event that your vantage point may provide you with the ability to see great pertinence in some of the others. Moreover, I have saved the retrieved buffers from the searches in the event that you may perhaps be interested in something peripheral to our approach (say the image extraction component of conversion, some of which are included in this packet). Do let me know if I can be of further assistance.

Byron

# SEARCH REQUEST FORM

Scientific and Technical Information Center

(7)

Requester's Full Name: Frantz Coby Examiner #: 73852 Date: 12/01/05  
Art Unit: 2161 Phone Number: 30 24017 Serial Number: 09/912522  
Mail Box and Bldg/Room Location: \_\_\_\_\_ Results Format Preferred (circle): PAPER DISK E-MAIL

If more than one search is submitted, please prioritize searches in order of need.

\*\*\*\*\*

Please provide a detailed statement of the search topic, and describe as specifically as possible the subject matter to be searched. Include the elected species or structures, keywords, synonyms, acronyms, and registry numbers, and combine with the concept or utility of the invention. Define any terms that may have a special meaning. Give examples or relevant citations, authors, etc, if known. Please attach a copy of the cover sheet, pertinent claims, and abstract.

Title of Invention: System & Method for Analyzing and utilizing Intellectual Prop.  
Inventors (please provide full names): Jin-Kwan Kim; Jong-Soo Yoon; Yea-Sun Yoon

Earliest Priority Filing Date: July 26, 2000

\*For Sequence Searches Only\* Please include all pertinent information (parent, child, divisional, or issued patent numbers) along with the appropriate serial number.

RECEIVED  
DEC 02 2005  
BY: \_\_\_\_\_

*****		
STAFF USE ONLY	Type of Search	Vendors and cost where applicable
Searcher: <u>bmims</u>	NA Sequence (#) _____	STN _____
Searcher Phone #: _____	AA Sequence (#) _____	Dialog _____
Searcher Location: _____	Structure (#) _____	Questel/Orbit _____
Date Searcher Picked Up: <u>12/14/05</u>	Bibliographic _____	Dr.Link _____
Date Completed: _____	Litigation _____	Lexis/Nexis _____
Searcher Prep & Review Time: _____	Fulltext _____	Sequence Systems _____
Clerical Prep Time: _____	Patent Family _____	WWW/Internet _____
Online Time: _____	Other _____	Other (specify) _____

Set	Items	Description
S1	4669973	INTELLECTUAL() PROPERT? OR PATENT? OR COPYRIGHT? OR TRADEMA- RK?
S2	20577	TRADE() DRESS? OR DESIGN() RIGHT? OR PROPRIETARY() INFORMATIO- N?
S3	2	LEGALLY() PROTECTABLE() KNOWLEDGE OR TANGIBLE() RESEARCH() PRO- PERTY
S4	1067220	DATABASE OR DATABANK OR DATA() (BASE? OR BANK? OR FILE? OR - REPOSITOR? OR WAREHOUSE?) OR DB OR RDB OR OODB OR ODBC OR DBMS
S5	10506358	NETWORK? OR NET? ? OR INTERNET? OR INTRANET? OR LAN? ? OR - WAN? ? OR ONLINE
S6	7077174	ETHERNET? OR EXTRANET? OR WWW OR WORLD() WIDE() WEB OR WORLD- WIDEBWEB OR SUBNET?
S7	4963437	WEBSITE? OR WEB() SITE? OR WEBPAGE? OR WEB() PAGE? OR WEB() A- DDRESS? OR URL?? OR URI??
S8	5522278	HOMEPAGE? OR HOME() PAGE? OR FRONTPAGE? OR FRONT() PAGE? OR - SITE? OR HTML() FILE?
S9	1096792	S1:S3(10N) S4:S8
S10	335256	SEARCH? OR RESEARCH? OR RETRIEV? OR INQUIR? OR QUERY? OR Q- UERIES OR EXAMIN? OR INSPECT?
S11	217257	REQUEST? OR DATA() MINE? OR DATA() MINING? OR DATAMINE? OR D- ATAMINING? OR FIND? OR DISCOVER?
S12	104776	INTERROGAT? OR WEBCRAWL? OR WEB() CRAWL? OR METACRAWL? OR M- ETA() CRAWL? OR SEEK? OR SORT? OR HUNT?
S13	3488	JAPIO OR JPO OR EPO OR USPTO OR WIPO
S14	472633	STORE OR STORING OR MEMORY OR ACCUMULAT? OR RECEIV? OR ACC- EPT? OR ACQUIR? OR OBTAIN? OR CULL? OR CACHE?
S15	296764	STOCK? OR COLLECT? OR GATHER? OR GLEAN? OR AMASS??? OR ACC- RU? OR AGGREGAT? OR COMPIL? OR SIFT? OR CACHING
S16	556334	PULL() DOWN? OR TAKE? OR STORAGE? OR TAKING? OR DERIV? OR P- ROCUR??? OR GET? OR TAP? ? OR CAPACIT?
S17	114549	CONVERT OR CONVERTS OR CONVERTING OR CONVERSION? OR TRANSF- ORM? OR ALTER??? OR REFORMAT? OR EXTRACT?
S18	364108	MODIF? OR REVIS??? OR TRANSLAT? OR REMODEL? OR ADAPT? OR C- HANGE OR CHANGE? ? OR CHANGING? OR COLLAT?
S19	625636	FIRST? OR 1ST OR PRIMARY OR INITIAL? OR ORIGINAL? OR LEADO- FF? OR MAIN OR CHIEF OR INTRODUCTORY?
S20	438559	SECOND? OR 2ND OR DOUBL? OR TWIN? OR EXTRA? OR DUPLICAT? OR ANOTHER OR SUBSIDIAR? OR AUXILIAR?
S21	349961	THREE? OR TRIO? OR TRIUNE? OR TRIAD? OR TRIPL? OR TERTIAR? OR THIRD OR 3RD
S22	19714	(S9 OR S13) (5N) S10:S12
S23	4776	S22 AND (S14:S16 AND S17:S18) (10N) (S1:S8)
S24	3664	S23 AND (S17:S18 AND S19:S21) (10N) (S1:S8)
S25	1673	S24 AND S17:S18(10N) (S1:S3 OR S14:S16)
S26	1474	S25 AND (S14:S16 AND S17:S18) (5N) (S1:S8)
S27	888	S26 AND S1:S3(5N) S4:S8
S28	881	S27 AND S1(5N) S4:S8
S29	225	S27 AND S1(5N) S7:S8
S30	659	S28 AND S1(3N) S4:S8
S31	117	S29:S30 AND S17:S18(10N) S19:S21 AND S1(10N) (S7:S8)
S32	39	S31 AND (S14:S16 AND S17:S18) (5N) (S19:S21 AND S1) (5N) S7:S8
S33	242	S29 OR S31:S32
S34	636696	PD>2000
S35	78	S33 NOT S34
S36	65	RD (unique items)

File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM) 1983-2005/Dec 19

(c) 2005 The Gale Group

File 369:New Scientist 1994-2005/Aug W2

(c) 2005 Reed Business Information Ltd.

File 370:Science 1996-1999/Jul W3

(c) 1999 AAAS  
File 484:Periodical Abs Plustext 1986-2005/Dec W2  
(c) 2005 ProQuest  
File 553:Wilson Bus. Abs. FullText 1982-2004/Dec  
(c) 2005 The HW Wilson Co  
File 610:Business Wire 1999-2005/Dec 19  
(c) 2005 Business Wire.  
File 613:PR Newswire 1999-2005/Dec 14  
(c) 2005 PR Newswire Association Inc  
File 621:Gale Group New Prod.Annou.(R) 1985-2005/Dec 19  
(c) 2005 The Gale Group  
File 624:McGraw-Hill Publications 1985-2005/Dec 16  
(c) 2005 McGraw-Hill Co. Inc  
File 634:San Jose Mercury Jun 1985-2005/Dec 16  
(c) 2005 San Jose Mercury News  
File 635:Business Dateline(R) 1985-2005/Dec 19  
(c) 2005 ProQuest Info&Learning  
File 636:Gale Group Newsletter DB(TM) 1987-2005/Dec 19  
(c) 2005 The Gale Group  
File 647:CMP Computer Fulltext 1988-2005/Dec W2  
(c) 2005 CMP Media, LLC  
File 674:Computer News Fulltext 1989-2005/Oct W2  
(c) 2005 IDG Communications  
File 696:DIALOG Telecom. Newsletters 1995-2005/Dec 16  
(c) 2005 Dialog  
File 810:Business Wire 1986-1999/Feb 28  
(c) 1999 Business Wire  
File 813:PR Newswire 1987-1999/Apr 30  
(c) 1999 PR Newswire Association Inc

36/3,K/20 (Item 11 from file: 484)  
DIALOG(R)File 484:Periodical Abs Plustext  
(c) 2005 ProQuest. All rts. reserv.

04031281 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULLTEXT)

**Searching for images by similarity online**

Jacso, Peter

Online (ONL), v22 n6, p99-104, p.5

Nov 1998

ISSN: 0146-5422 JOURNAL CODE: ONL

DOCUMENT TYPE: Feature

LANGUAGE: English

RECORD TYPE: Fulltext; Abstract

WORD COUNT: 2188

**TEXT:**

... as well.

This article is an overview of how the image retrieval software from these **three** companies works, based on demo image **collections** on their **Web sites**. Their software is usually licensed to **third**-party vendors for specific applications, unlike the software employed by the major search engines. But...

...image search engines, but it may have to do with the size of the image **collection** at its demo **site**.

The most telling test searches were related to national flags (Figure 1). These are very...as the San Francisco Museum of Modern Art or the French Ministry of Culture, that **want** to offer searchable art **collections** by similarity measures.

Although only **three** attributes (color layout, color percentage, and texture) can be used as search criteria for most...

...coarseness, contrast, and presence or absence of directionality of lines in images.

IBM's demo **site** contains the two **collections** that demonstrate best the power of the software in finding similar images. One is the...

...sound like high-tech software gadgets for artsy folks, but a look at IBM's **trademark** image **collection** on its demo **site** reveals how important similarity **searching** in business (and science) applications can be. Developing, introducing, and protecting a distinctive sign or...

...the Coca Cola trademark, or the shape of the Continental and Nike logos.

Among the **first** steps in developing a **trademark** is to find if there are similar logos or designs. This can be a costly...

...40 per hour, but it is available only in the Virginia office. The CD-ROM **trademark collection** is rather expensive and excels in smart text searching. Consulting the trademark archive on microfiche...

...the Web free of charge. It is possible that IBM will do it again with **trademarks**. This is important because while there are good **patent** databases **online** with sophisticated **search** facilities, **trademark searching** depends on structure and pattern recognition that none of the currently existing trademark databases offer...

...is far more simple and efficient to search by design pattern. Although IBM's sample **collection** is very small (1,000 **trademarks**), the test

searches proved the excellent quality of the QBIC software as customized for trademark...

...selected as the base figure. By clicking on the base image, its shape component is **extracted** and displayed to the left of the **original trademark**, and the software goes out to find images with similar shape components. Figure 4 shows...mostly done automatically, indexing of images will follow this model, especially for images stored on **Web pages**. Image **collections** are likely to use both human indexing and classification and automatic **extraction** of visual attributes to facilitate finding highly relevant images swiftly. As this happens, image collections...

36/3,K/53 (Item 4 from file: 636)  
DIALOG(R)File 636:Gale Group Newsletter DB(TM)  
(c) 2005 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

03684468 Supplier Number: 47948076 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)  
**MAPIT: NEW PATENT SEARCH SERVICE TOOL**  
Online Newsletter, v18, n9, pN/A  
Sept 1, 1997  
Language: English Record Type: Fulltext  
Document Type: Newsletter; Trade  
Word Count: 328

(USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)

TEXT:

...developed by Manning & Napier Information Services (MNIS) is now being demonstrated via the Internet's **World Wide Web (WWW)**. MAPIT, which the company describes as its "**patent data mining tool**" compares the contents of thousands of patents and automatically produces visualizations of the research results. The MNIS technology behind MAPIT was **first** developed for government intelligence agencies, and later **adapted** for use in major corporations and **patent** offices around the world, according to MNIS. The service is offered as either an outsourced product or for installation on a corporate **network**. MAPIT applies advanced technology to **patent research** by which large **patent** portfolios can be analyzed identify similarities, differences, and relationships. The research results can be visually...

...a detailed analysis of possible infringement. The online MAPIT demonstration may be viewed at: [http://www.mnis.net /MAPITdemo](http://www.mnis.net/MAPITdemo) or through a **patent research** service offered on the **Internet WWW** by IBM by following the "Resource Page" link at IBM's **website** : <http://patent.womplex.ibm.com/respage.html> The IBM **website** is an electronic "front door" to a **database** of **patents** issued in the U.S. during the last 27 years, plus 17 years of **patent** images. The IBM **site** contains over 2 million **patents**. In addition to its sophisticated, natural language processing technology, MAPIT incorporates the same DB2-based technology that IBM uses on its **site** to **store** over 100GB of **patent** data. MAPIT will be available as a value-added option to companies which purchase their...

36/3,K/57 (Item 8 from file: 636)  
DIALOG(R)File 636:Gale Group Newsletter DB(TM)  
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02248919 Supplier Number: 44298267 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)  
**IMAGES OF HISTORY CAPTURED BY MODERN TECHNOLOGY**  
Document Imaging Report, v3, n25, pN/A  
Dec 15, 1993  
Language: English Record Type: Fulltext  
Document Type: Newsletter; Trade  
Word Count: 998

ownership documents that date back as far as 1788. Federal **land** records --field notes, survey plats, **patent** records, tract books and case files--for the states bordering and east of the Mississippi...

...million, six-year project is in its second year and is expected to scan and **store** more than seven million of BLM's Government **Land** Office (GLO) records. So far, GLO has processed more than 1.6 million documents.  
Expense...

...age and size of the documents, particular care is exercised in the scanning process. The **land patents**, as they are called, are on parchment paper and measure approximately 14 X 20 inches...  
...Each scanner is capable of processing more than 1,250 images per day with each **patent taking** about ten **seconds**.

After capture, the image is sent via a Novell **network** to an indexer, who **extracts** 37 items of information from the actual image. Data is indexed into fields and entered...

...do any image twice," says Lamar McCown, DCI's project manager for the digital record **conversion** process.

BLM researchers are now able to electronically access **land patents** from Florida, Louisiana, Arkansas, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota via NEC PowerMate 486SX/25e PC...

...so records can be located in less than a minute.

Retrieval requires less than 15 **seconds**. Access to the **database** costs \$2.00 per query session minute and printed images cost \$0.13 per page.

On- **site** access improved, but off- **site** image **retrieval** even better

Most **patent requests** come from title attorneys and abstract companies that before they insure a parcel of land...

...the BLM for the patents.

Rather than have investigators travel to Virginia to access a **patent**, the BLM is implementing a off- **site retrieval** and fax service so users can query their searches by modem. "The system will free...



Set	Items	Description
S1	3235538	INTELLECTUAL()PROPERTY? OR PATENT? OR COPYRIGHT? OR TRADEMARK?
S2	25677	TRADE()DRESS? OR DESIGN()RIGHT? OR PROPRIETARY()INFORMATION?
S3	2	LEGALLY()PROTECTABLE()KNOWLEDGE OR TANGIBLE()RESEARCH()PROPERTY
S4	1517121	DATABASE OR DATABANK OR DATA() (BASE? OR BANK? OR FILE? OR REPOSITOR? OR WAREHOUSE?) OR DB OR RDB OR OODB OR ODBC OR DBMS
S5	12447445	NETWORK? OR NET? ? OR INTERNET? OR INTRANET? OR LAN? ? OR WAN? ? OR ONLINE
S6	6270238	ETHERNET? OR EXTRANET? OR WWW OR WORLD()WIDE()WEB OR WORLD-WIDEBUS OR SUBNET?
S7	3696931	WEBSITE? OR WEB()SITE? OR WEBPAGE? OR WEB()PAGE? OR WEB()ADDRESS? OR URL?? OR URI??
S8	5077209	HOMEPAGE? OR HOME()PAGE? OR FRONTPAGE? OR FRONT()PAGE? OR SITE? OR HTML()FILE?
S9	870949	S1:S3(10N)S4:S8
S10	261432	SEARCH? OR RESEARCH? OR RETRIEV? OR INQUIR? OR QUERY? OR QUERIES OR EXAMIN? OR INSPECT?
S11	185008	REQUEST? OR DATA()MINE? OR DATA()MINING? OR DATAMINE? OR DATAMINING? OR FIND? OR DISCOVER?
S12	101224	INTERROGAT? OR WEBCRAWL? OR WEB()CRAWL? OR METACRAWL? OR META()CRAWL? OR SEEK? OR SORT? OR HUNT?
S13	4310	JAPIO OR JPO OR EPO OR USPTO OR WIPO
S14	378483	STORE OR STORING OR MEMORY OR ACCUMULAT? OR RECEIV? OR ACCEPT? OR ACQUIR? OR OBTAIN? OR CULL? OR CACHE?
S15	237999	STOCK? OR COLLECT? OR GATHER? OR GLEAN? OR AMASS??? OR ACCUR? OR AGGREGAT? OR COMPIL? OR SIFT? OR CACHING
S16	434143	PULL()DOWN? OR TAKE? OR STORAGE? OR TAKING? OR DERIV? OR PROCUR??? OR GET? OR TAP? ? OR CAPACIT?
S17	95843	CONVERT OR CONVERTS OR CONVERTING OR CONVERSION? OR TRANSFORM? OR ALTER??? OR REFORMAT? OR EXTRACT?
S18	306561	MODIF? OR REVIS??? OR TRANSLAT? OR REMODEL? OR ADAPT? OR CHANGE OR CHANGE? ? OR CHANGING? OR COLLAT?
S19	526506	FIRST? OR 1ST OR PRIMARY OR INITIAL? OR ORIGINAL? OR LEADOFF? OR MAIN OR CHIEF OR INTRODUCTORY?
S20	375558	SECOND? OR 2ND OR DOUBL? OR TWIN? OR EXTRA? OR DUPLICAT? OR ANOTHER OR SUBSIDIAR? OR AUXILIAR?
S21	296584	THREE? OR TRIO? OR TRIUNE? OR TRIAD? OR TRIPL? OR TERTIAR? OR THIRD OR 3RD
S22	19272	(S9 OR S13) (5N) S10:S12
S23	5534	S22 AND (S14:S16 AND S17:S18) (10N) (S1:S8)
S24	4556	S23 AND (S17:S18 AND S19:S21) (10N) (S1:S8)
S25	2354	S24 AND S17:S18(10N) (S1:S3 OR S14:S16)
S26	2154	S25 AND (S14:S16 AND S17:S18) (5N) S1:S8
S27	1550	S26 AND S1:S3(5N) S4:S8
S28	538	S27 AND S1(5N) S7:S8
S29	250	S28 AND S17:S18(10N) S19:S21 AND S1(10N) S7:S8
S30	96	S29 AND (S14:S16 AND S17:S18) (5N) (S19:S21 AND S1) (5N) S7:S8
S32	615440	PD>2000
S33	22	S30 NOT S32
S34	60	S29 NOT S32
S35	60	S34 NOT S32
S36	60	S33 OR S35
S37	44	RD (unique items)
File	9:Business & Industry(R)	Jul/1994-2005/Dec 16
	(c) 2005	The Gale Group
File	13:BAMP	2005/Dec W2
	(c) 2005	The Gale Group
File	15:ABI/Inform(R)	1971-2005/Dec 16

(c) 2005 ProQuest Info&Learning  
File 16:Gale Group PROMT(R) 1990-2005/Dec 16  
(c) 2005 The Gale Group  
File 47:Gale Group Magazine DB(TM) 1959-2005/Dec 16  
(c) 2005 The Gale group  
File 75:TGG Management Contents(R) 86-2005/Dec W2  
(c) 2005 The Gale Group  
File 88:Gale Group Business A.R.T.S. 1976-2005/Dec 16  
(c) 2005 The Gale Group  
File 98:General Sci Abs/Full-Text 1984-2004/Dec  
(c) 2005 The HW Wilson Co.  
File 141:Readers Guide 1983-2004/Dec  
(c) 2005 The HW Wilson Co  
File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB 1976-2005/Dec 16  
(c)2005 The Gale Group  
File 160:Gale Group PROMT(R) 1972-1989  
(c) 1999 The Gale Group

37/3,K/4 (Item 3 from file: 13)  
DIALOG(R)File 13:BAMP  
(c) 2005 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

00575653 Supplier Number: 24187255 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULLTEXT)  
**Search Engine Designer for Tomorrow: Interview with TextWise's Elizabeth Liddy**  
(A description of the capabilities offered by the database company TextWise and its DR-Link search system)  
Article Author(s): Quint, Barbara  
Searcher, v 6, n 3, p 19-22  
March 1998  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Interview & speech ISSN: 1070-4795 (United States)  
LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Fulltext; Abstract  
WORD COUNT: 2354

(USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULLTEXT)

ABSTRACT:

...available on the desktops of corporate workers and institutional researchers to assist in the retrieval, **extraction**, and analysis of information. A Ph.D from the School of Information Studies at the...

...she was instrumental in the development of DR-Link, the search engine for the MNIS **online** information service which was **originally** developed for military intelligence analysts. Liddy considers information analysis and knowledge **extraction** as the core business of TextWise. The company is developing CHronological Information **Extraction** System (CHESS), a business tool for the information specialist involved in competitive intelligence. Article includes...

TEXT:

...Editor, Searcher Magazine

Where will tomorrow's Roger Summit come from? Who is designing the **database** management systems that will power information systems in the **Third** Millennium? We decided to talk to Elizabeth (Liz) Liddy of TextWise and Syracuse University, creator...  
...The key point is analysis.

BQ: What direction do you think advanced search engines will **take** ?

Liddy: Two ways -- either on **intranets**, the next big market, or as improved ways to access open sources, like traditional newspaper...

...across potentially relevant documents. They need to see the themes, the relationships between documents. They **want** to hyperlink straight to the answer and **get** it "pre-read" for them.

For example, one of the applications we're doing for...

...of the content of documents. Term matching is still the same. They still haven't **extracted** all the meaning intended in the document. For true natural language processing, you have to...

...the documents.

At this point, we think it's too hard for some oldsters to **change** . At TextWise, we don't **want** to just sell an engine to librarians, we **want** to work with them as customers, look at problems, **take** a consulting role, and design products and services with full capability and precision. There are...

...we had some interesting discussions. We see our core business as information analysis and knowledge **extraction** , as building systems to track and visualize all the connections. When we build systems that...

...so important. The other key thing is data mining, knowledge discovery, not just finding and **extracting** .

We develop our technologies for the government and then commercialize them. Data mining for companies...

...manual insertion of data. We can process 100,000 gigabytes of text and create a **database** automatically. We can **extract** data from text and move it into a different format, then let the data mining...

...1998, we are going to offer a new system for sale called CHES (CHronological Information **Extraction** System). It's meant for the information specialist in a large agency doing competitive intelligence...

...searchable quickly. Natural language processing has proven itself as offering great assistance to information retrieval, **extraction** , and analysis. It really works. It works fast. It works well. Adopt it.

Once we...

...Napier Information Systems (MNIS), TextWise's commercial partner. Commercial products based on DR-LINK, the **original** TextWise information retrieval system, are now available through MNIS ([http:// www . mnis.net](http://www.mnis.net)), for example. TextWise currently has new products under development for information **extraction** , multilanguage retrieval, intelligent agents for finding information, and datamining of very large databases. Visualizers now...

...the intellectual property assets of a potential acquisition. Use it in conjunction with the IBM **patent search site** Resource Page ([http:// patent .wcomplex.ibm.com/respage.html](http://patent.wcomplex.ibm.com/respage.html)) by choosing MAPIT.

Custom hot **sites** : Organizations such as SCIP and AFCEA have established standing queries for their members on hot...

...subtopics and find source documents for each subtopic. To see a demonstration, check out [http:// www .afcea.org/drlink](http://www.afcea.org/drlink).

Current 1998 Projects

CHES: an information **extraction** system which **extracts** information from an entire **database** and organizes it to track people, companies, countries, or organizations over time. CHES also provides...

...and preferences, resulting in improved precision. The system evolves automatically to match the user's **changing** interests.

KNOW-IT: an integrated knowledge **extraction** system which **takes** raw text as input and outputs a structured knowledge base in any domain. The system includes navigation and collaboration tools for manual refinement of the **extracted** knowledge base. This data mining tool makes any recorded knowledge amenable to automatic conversion into...

37/3,K/7 (Item 6 from file: 13)  
DIALOG(R) File 13:BAMP  
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00501562 Supplier Number: 23598972 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULLTEXT)  
**A New Patent Search Tool for the Internet : QPAT-US**  
(QPAT-US is Questel-Orbit's new **database** of full-text US **patents** from 1974-present; review of the product, along with practical tips on how to use it, are presented)  
Article Author(s): Lambert, Nancy  
Database, v 19, n 4, p 56-58,60+  
August 1996  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal ISSN: 0162-4105 (United States)  
LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Fulltext; Abstract  
WORD COUNT: 3047

(USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULLTEXT)  
**A New Patent Search Tool for the Internet : QPAT-US**  
(QPAT-US is Questel-Orbit's new **database** of full-text US **patents** from 1974-present; review of the product, along with practical tips on how to use...  
)

ABSTRACT:  
QPAT-US is the new **patent search** tool for the **Internet** released by Questel-Orbit. QPAT-US, containing **patent** information from 1974 to the present, can be used by both the inexperienced and experienced **patent** searchers. While it directs the inexperienced searcher to the **Main Search** page for **patent** searches, it allows the experienced searchers to utilize fairly advanced search and display capabilities. Equipped...

TEXT:  
by Nancy Lambert

Information Analyst

Chevron **Research** and Technology Co.

photo omitted

**Patent** searching on the **Internet** is a hot topic in the information world these days, even though the resources to...

**Internet patent search** resources took a big step forward with the introduction of QPAT-US, Questel-Orbit's new **database** of full-text U.S. **patents**, 1974 to present. While this 110GB database is not free, subscriptions are priced competitively: unlimited...

...Of interest to users of the PTO Internet database: Questel-Orbit has mounted a free **database** of **front - page patent** information with all the QPAT-US search features. And, Questel-Orbit has offered QPAT-US...

...and happily browse through patent titles that the search produced, 50 at a time. Experienced **patent** searchers can **take** advantage of some fairly sophisticated search and display capabilities.

RELEVANCE RANKING

All the searches you...

...appears in a patent and weighs this against how common the term is in the **database** and the length of the **patent** compared to others in the **database**. If you're **searching** multiple terms, how many of them show up in a patent also affects its relevance...

...other things being equal (including the frequency of the terms from both groups in the **database**), **patents** with 99 percent of term occurrences from one group and 1 percent from the other...

...equally with patents with 50 percent of term occurrences from each group. Clearly, I would **want** to see the latter first. Questel-Orbit may **want** to adjust the factors that go into relevance ranking to **take** Boolean logic into consideration.

photo omitted

\* Whenever I talk about free-text patent searching with...

...searching is not currently useful, though, since the U.S. classes are those on the **patents** when they **first** issued. (See the "Wish List" section at the end of this article for more on...

...in either direction of another group of search terms)--an important feature for full-text **searching** that search engines for other **Internet patent** databases don't offer. You can search multiword phrases by putting them in single quotes...

...the search term box and adding or deleting parentheses, terms, and operators.

You can also **get online** help in developing your search statement. The system automatically does what Questel-Orbit calls "search..."

...seriously skew the relevance ranking, since this is based partly on the frequency of a **search** term's occurrence in the **database**. If a particular misspelling occurs only once, the **patent** in which it appears will be thrown to the top of the relevance list. I...

...search for "hypodermic," you'll find "syringe," "ampule," "cannula," and "needle" as statistically related.

The **third** vocabulary aid, "**Database Dictionary**," you use if your search term produced no hits. It shows you a list...

...click on an answer set, you go to the View Set page and see an **initial** display of **patent** numbers and titles for the **first** 50 answers in relevance-ranked order. You may ask for the next 50, and so...

...You may click on "expand view" to add two lines of abstract text to the **first** 50 titles. You may look through the titles and select **patents** of interest to order full copies, to put into a special "set 0" for further...

...on the View Set page, you may do this same sort of process on the **first** five **patents** by clicking on "KWIC" (Key Word in Context). At any point you can use Windows...

...marked "similar" to see a menu of what QPAT-US calls "canned searches."

These automatically **extract** data from the **patent** for use in new searches. You can search on the entire text (minus stop words) of the abstract or the main claim as a "natural language query" to **get** a new set of relevance-ranked **patents**. (I'm not sure just how useful this is, given how many totally irrelevant words are bound to show up in the abstract or **main** claim.) You can search on the **patent**'s classifications, either the **primary** class or all classes, to find other **patents** in the same classes (but don't do this yet--see the first "Wish List...).

...variety of citation searches: forward (more recent patents that have cited this one), backward (older **patents** cited in this one), or "**network**" (a backward citation **search** followed by a forward citation search done on all the patents found in the backward...).

...how important up-to-date classes are for U.S. patent subject searching, since older **patents** are reclassified with new classes when these **change** (3). Even if **patent** classifications are not the **main** point of this text-oriented **database**, they can be very useful both by themselves, if a good subclass exists for the...

...page drawings and chemical structures. HTML provides for this possibility.

One of the joys of **patent** searching **online** is being able to go quickly and easily between files, **taking** **patent** references from one **database** into **another** for further **search** refinement or viewing. QPAT-US is isolated now, with no easy links into Questel's...

...would like to be able to start a search in, say, the merged API-World **Patents** Index **database** and then cross U.S. **patents** into QPAT-US for some full-text search refinements (or vice versa). I also **want** to be able to move U.S. **patents** that I found from **searching** the indexed databases into QPAT-US to view them using its text-scanning capabilities. Ideally, the interface would be completely transparent from both the databases and the **Internet** side.

photo omitted

When I'm **searching** QPAT-US by **patent** number, either directly or by transferring **patents** from other databases, I **want** to provide keywords or character strings that the software will use to create "found terms" at the top and highlighted text throughout each **patent**.

I would like to see some **changes** in "fuzzy logic." I very much **want** to see postings listed beside the terms, to help me choose between one-time-only...

...would give it a definite edge, making it one-stop shopping for much U.S. **patent** **searching**.

My major wish is based more on **Internet** than QPAT capabilities. I wish everything would go faster! Several operations that I tried had...

...customers a lot for that work time. This doesn't allow for a search that **takes** an hour on the **Internet**, which I could have done in ten minutes on a commercial database.

Paul Albert of...



...who led the design team for QPAT-US, wishes that customers would hurry up and **get** more powerful computers and **Internet** browsers, so that he could write operations to **take** advantage of their graphical interfaces. The most up-to-date systems have a lot of...

...to manipulate information and find and display data.

#### CONCLUSION

I am still not an enthusiastic **Internet -for- patent - searching** advocate, unlike some others who are writing in the field (4,5). Nothing that I...

...to give them access to these indexed databases. QPAT-US is essentially a free-text **patent database**, but it does **take** free-text searching and scanning to higher levels than anything else out there, either on...

37/3,K/17 (Item 10 from file: 15)  
DIALOG(R) File 15:ABI/Inform(R)  
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01667263 03-18253

**The use of patent databases by European small and medium-sized enterprises**  
Arundel, A; Steinmueller, E  
Technology Analysis & Strategic Management v10n2 PP: 157-173 Jun 1998  
ISSN: 0953-7325 JRNL CODE: TAS  
WORD COUNT: 6555

...TEXT: 14 sectors that find patents to be an important information source is correlated with the **patent** propensity rate in each sector. The **second** part of the study is based on a combined survey and interview study of Dutch SAIEs in five high-technology sectors. The results show that SMIEs mainly use **patent** databases to **acquire** information, often for legal purposes, that is not available from any other source. In contrast...

...and expertise. This points to the need for simpler and more efficient methods of searching **patent** databases.

#### Introduction

In order to **receive** a **patent** in Europe, the US and many other countries, an applicant must disclose enough information about...  
...legal purposes connected to the management of intellectual property. For example, a firm can search **patent** applications to determine if a planned innovation project might infringe **another** firm's **patents**, to check if other firms are infringing its own patents, to challenge a competitor's...

...applications and granted patents, while the US Patent and Trademark Office (PTO) contained several million **patent** records. IBM has established a free Internet **site** that contains the **front page**, abstract and other information for two million PTO **patents** issued since 1971. Firms can use several keywords to **search** the IBM **site**, identify **patents** of interest and then immediately order a copy of the complete patent for a small...

...here as firms with fewer than 500 employees, do not use patent data. A recent **EPO** survey of a sample of **research** and development (R&D) performing firms reports that only 14% of firms with fewer than...

...used patent databases.<sup>7</sup> This survey, unlike the others, also asked the respondents about four **main** reasons for consulting **patent** databases: to develop new products (or processes), to follow the activities of competitors, to prevent the **duplication** of R&D and to **patent** a new invention. Approximately 38% of the respondents that searched patent databases used the information...

...asked why SMEs do not use patent databases.

The failure of many SMEs to use **patent** databases is **taken** up by the recent Green Paper on innovation by the European Commission,<sup>8</sup> which comments...to innovative firms, because firms that do not innovate are considerably less likely to find **patent** data of use. The **first** method consists of an analysis of the relevant results of the 1993 Community Innovation Survey...

...to patent information of value for technical, competitive or legal reasons. The CIS did not **obtain** data on whether or not each firm applied for a **patent**, but ordinal data on the importance of patents as a method of profiting from innovation...

...sources and for the relationship between firm size and the percentage of firms that use **patent** data. The **main** advantage of the EPO compared to the CIS survey is that the EPO study contains...patent disclosures as 'very important' or 'crucial' sources of information with estimates of the sectoral **patent** propensity rates. The latter are **obtained** from the PACE survey of Europe's largest R&D performing firms because the equivalent...  
...increases the probability that the firm will give a higher rating to the value of **patent** databases as an information source.

The **first three** variables define fundamental characteristics of the firm. They consist of the log of the number...

...a higher percentage of R&D performing firms than non-R&D performing firms use **patent** databases.

The **second** set of variables measure the specific strategic environment of the firm. The proportion of sales...intensity, and presumably exposed to greater competition, could be more likely to benefit from using **patent** databases to **gather** information about what their competitors are doing.

The second and third logit models include the...

...they encompass a range of new technologies that could be at the forefront of any **changes** in the importance of **patenting**. Two of these sectors, IT and instruments, are similar to the computing and instruments sectors...33.3% among the target population of 'possible' innovators.

Detailed information on the use of **patent** databases was **obtained** through semistructured interviews with firms from each of the five sectors of interest that had...

...applicant IT firms.

These results are consistent with and support the CIS analyses and the **findings** of the **EPO** study. Patent applicant firms (or firms that probably apply for patents because they find patents...

...information source or to search patent databases. This indicates that many firms do not search **patent** databases to **obtain** technical information. If they did, we would expect little difference in the use rate between...

...the firm's patent rights; for instance, to ensure that the firm is not infringing **another** firm's **patent** or to **obtain** the necessary information on the prior art to draw up its own patent applications. The...

...explored more closely in the interviews.

#### Interview Results

The interview results show that SMEs use **patent** databases for **three** basic reasons. The most important is for legal matters, as suspected given

the higher use...

...to obtain technical information for use in innovation. For example, each firm usually had a **main** reason and one or more **secondary** reasons for using **patent** databases. **Obtaining** technical information was the **primary** reason for searching **patent** databases for only 14 of 24 interviewed firms that used patent databases, compared to 14...

...on their competitors. However, slightly more than half of the 22 firms that did not **obtain** technical information from **patent** databases as a **primary** goal stated that this was a **secondary** reason for their use.

The interviews showed that there is a simple explanation for why...

...primarily use them to obtain information that is not available from any other source.

The **main** cost-related obstacle cited by the respondents to using **patent** databases was the time and expertise required to conduct an adequate search, while access costs...

...not search them in-house but employ external consultancy services or innovation centres to conduct **patent** searches for them. The other firms search **patent** databases themselves, **three** via on-line services, but several of these also use external consultants.

(Graph Omitted)

Captioned as: Figure 4

**Another** reason why firms might not use **patent** databases to **acquire** technical information is the delay, in most countries, of 18 months between the submission of...

...reason, the interviewed respondents were asked if they thought that the technical information in a **patent database** was up to date and of value. With one exception, most of the respondents from...information disclosed in patents was no longer useful because of the rapid rate of technical **change** in their field. Their **primary** reason for **patenting** in the **first** place was to be able to trade technologies through cross-licensing, rather than an interest...

...this source of information was often based on two rational assessments of their usefulness.

The **first** reason is linked to the **patenting** strategy of firms. Firms are less likely to apply for a patent if the cost...

...potential or actual technology 'trading' rather than as a means of earning licence revenue.

The **second** reason why SMEs seldom use **patent** databases to **acquire** technical information is because of the high costs of searching **patent** databases compared to much easier and cheaper alternative sources of technical information. Consequently, SMEs primarily use **patent** databases to **acquire** information that is not available from any other source; for example, to search the prior...

...would invest in costly research to 'reinvent the wheel'. Unfortunately, current databases such as the **Patent** Register of the **EPO** are relatively simple to **search** to **obtain** information of value for legal purposes, but of no use as a source of technical...

...for technical information. Several respondents commented that less expensive and time-consuming methods of accessing **patent** databases for example, via the **Internet** -would probably increase their use of these databases. This ...to reduce the time required to find something useful. Part of the problem is that **patent** databases must contain a substantial amount of similar and **duplicative** information. Software that could limit this repetition could be of great value. It may also be worth preparing and disseminating more information on how to use the **Internet** to access **patent** databases. A few of the interviewed managers, for example, did not know that several patent...

37/3,K/27 (Item 5 from file: 47)  
DIALOG(R)File 47:Gale Group Magazine DB(TM)  
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05287140 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 53367873 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)  
**That Was the Year That Was-Patents 1998.**  
Lambert, Nancy  
Searcher, 67(1)  
Nov, 1998  
ISSN: 1070-4795 LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Fulltext  
WORD COUNT: 4060 LINE COUNT: 00316

... quite happened yet.

\* The United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) is mounting a free **database** of full-text U.S. **patents**, 1976-date, starting in November.

\* The European Patent Office (EPO) is mounting a free **database** of its member countries' **patents**, starting in October.

\* The IBM Patent Server will cease to exist on November 1, to...

...in effect, writing about the future. Watch this space for more information as it develops.

#### Online Patent Databases

But **first**, what's new in **online patent** databases.

IFI/Plenum Data Company: IFI/Plenum Data's big news is that the Dutch

...

...in research-level scientific publishing. Harry All-cock, Vice President of IFI/Plenum Data, assures **patent** searchers that the **change** in ownership won't affect IFI databases and services.

IFI has added U.S. patent...

...dates to the CLAIMS databases. Searchers requested this because of complications brought about by the **change** in U.S. **patent** law on June 8, 1995. **Patents** filed after that date are good for 20 years from date of **first** U.S. filing; but **patents** in force at that time are good for 20 years from date of filing or...

...patents. Part of their excuse for these omissions has to do with Project Phoenix, their **change** in internal processing designed to speed up the passage of **patents** through abstracting and indexing and to **get** them **online** faster. Apparently, adding equivalent abstracts and **patent** citations took too long. In practice, Derwent probably wants to force customers to search patent...

...and have added European and U.S. so far. They are indeed making progress. British **patents** now **take** just 15 days from arrival at Derwent to **get** full records with complete indexing **online**. U.S. **patents** **take** 51 days as of Derwent week 9,832 (32nd week of 1998), down from 84...and examine full text on QPAT-US as usual, and then link to the IBM **site** to look at the **patent** images. One benefit: the IBM **site** does not see who is asking for the **patents**; it sees only that the **request** comes from QPAT-US. This should help solve some security issues with the IBM site. (See the discussion later in this article on the new, improved IBM **site**.)

INPI, the French **Patent** Office, has **taken** over management of all Markush chemical structure files, merging MPHARM (the pharmaceutical file that INPI...

...STN/CAS: STN has introduced some new systems commands that will help customers who do **patent** multi-file searches and **patent** statistics. These are:

1. "TRANSFER": **Extracts** and maps up to 50,000 pieces of data, e.g., patent numbers, from file...

...perform these two functions.)

3. "TABULATE": Creates, among other things, two-dimensional tables of data **extracted** from a set of **patents**, for instance **patents** by company by year for a technology of interest. My STN contact told me that...

...extended family members (complex priority relationships). More details later, when CAS produces documentation for the **online** file.

3. What percent of **patent** records will, in fact, include family information?

Answer: Coverage is nearly complete from the early...free Internet databases of full-text U.S. patents, 1976 to date, and U.S. **trademarks**.

The full-text **patent database** will use BRS **Search** software from Dataware, rather than the CNIDR software used on the current AIDS and U.S. **patent frontpage** (PatBib) databases. However, it will look like and have many of the same search features...

...only.

The AIDS database gives you the ability, via icons at the top of every **patent front page**, to **search** for similar **patents**: more in the same class, more by the same inventor or assignee, more "like this..."

...won't exist in the full-text database.

Both the current databases provide date range **searching**. The full-text **database** will definitely allow date comparisons (all **patents** before/after a given date); it might or might not allow ranging between dates.

The initial release of the full-text file will not have current U.S. **patent** classifications, but the PTO will add these later.

The **initial** release will definitely not include proximity searching; that is, looking for one term within so...

...partly because the PTO has made some concessions so as not to compete with commercial **patent database** producers and **online** hosts. Also, while the **search** engine does support proximity searching, the capability requires more storage and processing resources than the...

...Information Dissemination (wes.gewehr@uspto.gov).

The PTO will mount the text portion of the **patent database** in November and add images next March. Low-resolution images will be free; high-resolution...

...the AIDS database will go away; but the PTO will put one or more canned **searches** on the full-text **database** to produce subsets of AIDS **patents**.

Elsewhere in the PTO: Keep aware of some problems with U.S. provisional applications, available...

...provisional filing to a normal filing within the one-year time allowed. The U.S. **patent** does not include the provisional filing information on its **front page**, nor does the PTO include it in the tapes that it sends to **patent database** producers, so these family members are often not connected up. The PTO is aware of the problem, as are the database

producers; a solution should be available soon.

The European **Patent Office**

Last year, the EPO announced **changes** in their data distribution and pricing policies. As part of a plan to maximize access...

...country. Individual countries may choose to add additional coverage at their own expense. The EPO **originally** named this project DIPS (Distributed **Internet Patent** Information Services), but recently **changed** the name to Esp@cenet. The **sites** have very limited search capabilities, but they do let searchers link to images of the...

...the EPO Web site and investigated the databases, I found some very interesting inconsistencies.

To **get** to the **patent** databases, you click on the Esp@cenet logo at the bottom center of the EPO **home page**. You immediately see two options: "Access via the European **Patent Office**" and "Access via the national offices of the member states." When you access via the European Patent Office, you then have four choices: **Search** in **EPO**, PCT, worldwide, or Japanese patents. When you access via the national offices of the member...in other cases, nothing. Most interesting, though: In many cases when I clicked on a **patent**, what I actually saw was an equivalent from **another** country, usually EPO or U.S.

I'll be interested in hearing what other searchers observe as they explore this international **patent search site**.

Incidentally, the EPO **home page** has well-designed mechanisms for learning about, and **getting** around, the **site**. If you click on the navigational icon (the spinning EPO logo in the center of the page), the system will guide you. Give it a try!

The EPO **site** also has one of the best **compilations** of **patent** information resources on the **Net**. It links you to the **patent** offices of EPO member states and other countries, to **patent** information providers' and **online** hosts' **home pages**, to **Internet patent** databases, to **patent**-related mailing lists and news groups (including PIUG, the **Patent Information Users Group**), and lots more. How easily you can **get** to this resource from the EPO **home page** seems to vary over time. As of mid-October, you can click on "contact links..."

...right of the EPO home page. But you can also access it directly at <http://www.european-patent-office.org/online/index.htm>.

Other International **Patent Databases** on the **Internet**

Independent of the EPO, other countries are starting to put varying amounts of **patent** information free on the **Internet**. The Canadian **Patent Office** has mounted **patents** from 1989 to date, **searchable** only by title text. The French Patent Office has mounted patents from 1996 to date...

...These data-bases won't replace DWPI or Inpadoc any time soon.

The New IBM **Patent Sites**

By the time you read this, the IBM **Patent Server** will be gone, replaced by two new **patent** information **sites**. (That phoenix analogy keeps coming up.) These are the IP Network (free) and the IP Network for Business (fee). The free **site** will have all the features of the old **Patent Server** plus some nice new features, including 20 new patent fields to search, date ranging, and the ability to page through search results. IBM is also adding European **patents** to the free **site**, EPO-A from 1978 to date and EPO-B ESPACE-A and ESPACE-B CD-ROM products. And, IBM is adding PCT **patents**: bibliographic information, abstracts, and **front - page**



images from 1997 to date, and full document images from 1998 to date.  
The Business...

...try them out.

#### Conclusion

I've written a lot in the last few years about **patent** resources on the **Internet** . As you can see, they're still growing fast, and they increasingly include international as...

...no convenient access to patent information. But all the caveats that I've issued about **Internet patent** freebies still apply. If you need indepth subject access across multiple databases covering multiple countries' **patents** , you still need the commercial indexed **patent** databases. Sometimes you **get** what you pay for.

Set	Items	Description
S1	8377481	SEARCH? OR RESEARCH? OR RETRIEV? OR INQUIR? OR QUERY? OR Q- UERIES OR EXAMIN? OR INSPECT?
S2	3144275	REQUEST? OR DATA()MINE? OR DATA()MINING? OR DATAMINE? OR D- ATAMINING? OR FIND? OR DISCOVER?
S3	582521	INTERROGAT? OR WEBCRAWL? OR WEB()CRAWL? OR METACRAWL? OR M- ETA()CRAWL? OR SEEK? OR SORT? OR HUNT?
S4	897634	INTELLECTUAL()PROPERT? OR PATENT? OR COPYRIGHT? OR TRADEMA- RK?
S5	937	TRADE()DRESS? OR DESIGN()RIGHT? OR PROPRIETARY()INFORMATIO- N?
S6	0	LEGALLY()PROTECTABLE()KNOWLEDGE OR TANGIBLE()RESEARCH()PRO- PERTY
S7	9595	JPIO OR JPO OR EPO OR USPTO OR WIPO
S8	979283	DATABASE OR DATABANK OR DATA() (BASE? OR BANK? OR FILE? OR - REPOSITOR? OR WAREHOUSE?) OR DB OR RDB OR OODB OR ODBC OR DBMS
S9	4246060	NETWORK? OR NET? ? OR INTERNET? OR INTRANET? OR LAN? ? OR - WAN? ? OR ONLINE
S10	162661	ETHERNET? OR EXTRANET? OR WWW OR WORLD()WIDE()WEB OR WORLD- WIDEBWEB OR SUBNET?
S11	314756	WEBSITE? OR WEB()SITE? OR WEBPAGE? OR WEB()PAGE? OR WEB()A- DDRESS? OR URL?? OR URI??
S12	2198390	HOMEPAGE? OR HOME()PAGE? OR FRONTPAGE? OR FRONT()PAGE? OR - SITE? OR HTML()FILE?
S13	9460743	STORE OR STORING OR MEMORY OR ACCUMULAT? OR RECEIV? OR ACC- EPT? OR ACQUIR? OR OBTAIN? OR CULL? OR CACHE?
S14	3145237	STOCK? OR COLLECT? OR GATHER? OR GLEAN? OR AMASS??? OR ACC- RU? OR AGGREGAT? OR COMPIL? OR SIFT? OR CACHING
S15	8982077	PULL()DOWN? OR TAKE? OR STORAGE? OR TAKING? OR DERIV? OR P- ROCUR??? OR GET? OR TAP? ? OR CAPACIT?
S16	5054689	CONVERT OR CONVERTS OR CONVERTING OR CONVERSION? OR TRANSF- ORM? OR ALTER??? OR REFORMAT? OR EXTRACT?
S17	8874634	MODIF? OR REVIS??? OR TRANSLAT? OR REMODEL? OR ADAPT? OR C- HANGE OR CHANGE? ? OR CHANGING? OR COLLAT?
S18	9681972	FIRST? OR 1ST OR PRIMARY OR INITIAL? OR ORIGINAL? OR LEADO- FF? OR MAIN OR CHIEF OR INTRODUCTORY?
S19	8017483	SECOND? OR 2ND OR DOUBL? OR TWIN? OR EXTRA? OR DUPLICAT? OR ANOTHER OR SUBSIDIAR? OR AUXILIAR?
S20	6018468	THREE? OR TRIO? OR TRIUNE? OR TRIAD? OR TRIPL? OR TERTIAR? OR THIRD OR 3RD
S21	6792	S1:S3 AND S4:S6(10N)S8:S12
S22	5045	S21 AND (S1:S3 OR S7) AND S4:S6(5N)S8:S12
S23	4097	S22 AND S1:S3 AND S4:S6(3N)S8:S12
S24	150	S23 AND (S13:S15 AND S16:S17) (10N)S4:S6
S25	25	S24 AND (S13:S15 AND S16:S17) (5N) (S4:S6 AND S11:S12)
S26	28	S23 AND S16:S17(10N) (S4:S6(10N)S11:S12)
S27	3	S23 AND S13:S15(10N) (S16:S17(10N) (S4:S6(10N)S11:S12))
S28	31	S23 AND S1:S3 AND (S13:S15 AND S16:S17) (10N) (S4:S6 OR S7) (- 10N)S11:S12
S29	3	S23 AND S1:S3 AND (S13:S15 AND S16:S17) (10N) (S18:S20(10N)S- 4:S6) (10N)S11:S12
S30	171	S24:S29
S31	18075233	PY>2000
S32	117	S30 NOT S31
S33	107	RD (unique items)
S34	1718	S21 AND S1:S3(5N)S4
S35	91	S34 AND (S13:S14 AND S16:S18) (10N)S4
S36	56	S35 AND S9:S12
S37	109	S34 AND S16:S17 AND S18:S20 AND S4(10N)S9:S12
S38	45	S37 AND S13:S15
S39	174	S35:S38

S40            97    S39 NOT S31  
 S41            74    S40 NOT S33  
 S42            66    RD (unique items)  
 File    2:INSPEC 1898-2005/Dec W1  
          (c) 2005 Institution of Electrical Engineers  
 File    6:NTIS 1964-2005/Dec W1  
          (c) 2005 NTIS, Intl Cpyrght All Rights Res  
 File    8:Ei Compendex(R) 1970-2005/Dec W1  
          (c) 2005 Elsevier Eng. Info. Inc.  
 File    34:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci 1990-2005/Dec W2  
          (c) 2005 Inst for Sci Info  
 File    35:Dissertation Abs Online 1861-2005/Nov  
          (c) 2005 ProQuest Info&Learning  
 File    62:SPIN(R) 1975-2005/Oct W2  
          (c) 2005 American Institute of Physics  
 File    65:Inside Conferences 1993-2005/Dec W2  
          (c) 2005 BLDSC all rts. reserv.  
 File    94:JICST-EPlus 1985-2005/Oct W2  
          (c)2005 Japan Science and Tech Corp(JST)  
 File    95:TEME-Technology & Management 1989-2005/Nov W1  
          (c) 2005 FIZ TECHNIK  
 File    99:Wilson Appl. Sci & Tech Abs 1983-2005/Oct  
          (c) 2005 The HW Wilson Co.  
 File    111:TGG Natl.Newspaper Index(SM) 1979-2005/Dec 15  
          (c) 2005 The Gale Group  
 File    144:Pascal 1973-2005/Dec W1  
          (c) 2005 INIST/CNRS  
 File    239:Mathsci 1940-2005/Jan  
          (c) 2005 American Mathematical Society  
 File    256:TecInfoSource 82-2005/Feb  
          (c) 2005 Info.Sources Inc  
 File    434:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci 1974-1989/Dec  
          (c) 1998 Inst for Sci Info

33/3,K/6 (Item 6 from file: 2)

DIALOG(R) File 2:INSPEC

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06940214 INSPEC Abstract Number: C9807-7240-009

**Title: Enhanced hypertext categorization using hyperlinks**

Author(s): Chakrabarti, S.; Dom, B.; Indyk, P.

Author Affiliation: IBM Almaden Res. Center, San Jose, CA, USA

Journal: SIGMOD Record Conference Title: SIGMOD Rec. (USA) vol.27,  
no.2 p.307-18

Publisher: ACM,

Publication Date: June 1998 Country of Publication: USA

CODEN: SRECD8 ISSN: 0163-5808

SICI: 0163-5808(199806)27:2L:307:EHCU;1-O

Material Identity Number: A660-98003

Conference Title: 1998 ACM SIGMOD International Conference on Management  
of Data

Conference Date: 1-4 June 1998 Conference Location: Seattle, WA, USA

Language: English

Subfile: C

Copyright 1998, IEE

103

Abstract: challenge in indexing unstructured hypertext databases is to automatically extract meta-data that enables structured **searching** using topic taxonomies, circumvents keyword ambiguity and improves the quality of **searching** and profile-based routing and filtering. Therefore, an accurate classifier is an essential component of...

... documents having known topics. We experimented with pre-classified samples from Yahoo! and the US **Patent Database**. We have developed a text classifier that misclassifies only 13% of the documents in the Reuters benchmark; this is comparable to the best results ever **obtained**. Our new classifier misclassified 36% of the **patents**, indicating that classifying hypertext can be more difficult than classifying text. Naively using terms in...

...Descriptors: information **retrieval** ;

...Identifiers: structured **searching** ; ...

... **search** quality...

...US **Patent Database** ;

42/3,K/11 (Item 11 from file: 2)

DIALOG(R)File 2:INSPEC

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06212730 INSPEC Abstract Number: C9604-7250-010

**Title: Revolution or evolution? The impact of the Internet , end user interfaces and new software on chemical and patent information**

Author(s): Oppenheim, C.

Author Affiliation: Dept. of Inf. Sci., Strathclyde Univ., Glasgow, UK

Conference Title: Proceedings of the 1995 International Chemical Information Conference p.1-24

Editor(s): Collier, H.

Publisher: Infonortics, Calne, UK

Publication Date: 1995 Country of Publication: UK 159 pp.

Material Identity Number: XX96-00311

Conference Title: Proceedings of the 1995 International Chemical Information Conference

Conference Date: 23-25 Oct. 1995 Conference Location: Nimes, France

Language: English

Subfile: C

Copyright 1996, IEE

**Title: Revolution or evolution? The impact of the Internet , end user interfaces and new software on chemical and patent information**

Abstract: Looks at the Internet and what it offers **searchers** of chemistry and **patent** literature. I comment on some of the developments I see happening, or would like to see happen. We are seeing a lot of exciting **changes** taking place, and a lot of **research** is going on into new methods of **searching** , **retrieving** , **storing** and displaying chemical and **patent** information. Old ways are being broken or amended, and many newcomers are experiencing the joys of electronic information for the **first** time. Is it revolution or evolution? I would call it evolution, but evolution at a...

...Descriptors: information **retrieval** systems...

... **Internet** ; ...

... **online** front-ends

Identifiers: **Internet** ; ...

... **online** **searching** ; ...

...information **retrieval** methods...

...information **storage** ;

42/3,K/15 (Item 15 from file: 2)

DIALOG(R)File 2:INSPEC

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05087477 INSPEC Abstract Number: C9203-7130-019

**Title: The video revolution-or why the 1990s will be the decade of the image in the information industry**

Author(s): Dixon, P.

Author Affiliation: Derwent Publications Ltd., London, UK

Journal: World Patent Information vol.13, no.4 p.187-92

Publication Date: Nov. 1991 Country of Publication: USA

CODEN: WPAID2 ISSN: 0172-2190

U.S. Copyright Clearance Center Code: 0172-2190/91/\$3.00+.00

Language: English

Subfile: C

Abstract: The 1970s and 1980s saw the rise and rapid development of **online** textual databases, particularly those covering science and technology. **Online patents** files are amongst the most used of these databases, and are now accessed worldwide by both **patent** specialists and **researchers**. However, most **online** databases covering **intellectual property** are based on an **original** document or publication which includes highly meaningful drawings, chemical structures or diagrams. The rapid advances in image handling and distribution technology, such as document image processing (DIP), image **extraction**, CD-ROM, WORM discs, erasable optical discs, high speed laser printing, and the delivery of...

...Descriptors: information **retrieval** systems...

...Identifiers: image **extraction** ;

42/3,K/18 (Item 18 from file: 2)

DIALOG(R)File 2:INSPEC

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04424821 INSPEC Abstract Number: C89050322

**Title: DIALOGLINK and TRADEMARKSCAN -FEDERAL: pioneers in online images**

Author(s): Thompson, N.J.

Author Affiliation: Limbach, Limbach & Sutton, San Francisco, CA, USA

Journal: Online vol.13, no.3 p.15-26

Publication Date: May 1989 Country of Publication: USA

CODEN: ONLIDN ISSN: 0146-5422

Language: English

Subfile: C

**Title: DIALOGLINK and TRADEMARKSCAN -FEDERAL: pioneers in online images**

Abstract: DIALOG and Thomson & Thomson teamed up to produce one of the first commercial online databases containing both text and images. Thomson & Thomson, a **trademark** and **copyright research** firm, added **trademark** designs to its text file, TRADEMARKSCAN-FEDERAL. Simultaneously, DIALOG developed DIALOGLINK, version 1.20, a powerful and easy-to-use software to **receive** and display images **online** from mainframe computers. The author evaluates **TRADEMARKSCAN** image **retrieval** using DIALOGLINK 1.20 communications software. She discusses **TRADEMARKSCAN**'s composition, **retrieval** methods, file size, downloading and printing time and costs, and database applications. She also discusses software requirements and functions that are relevant to image **retrieval**. Suggestions for improvements to **TRADEMARKSCAN** and DIALOGLINK are also given.

...Descriptors: information **retrieval** systems...

...Identifiers: **online** images...

...commercial **online** databases...

... **copyright** **research** firm...

... **TRADEMARKSCAN** image **retrieval** ; ...

... **retrieval** methods

42/3,K/33 (Item 1 from file: 8)  
DIALOG(R)File 8:Ei Compendex(R)  
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06795993 E.I. No: EIP04158105131

**Title: Synergetic Neural Network Approach for Content-Based Retrieval of Trademarks**

Author: Zhao, Arlene T.; Ip, Horace H.S.; Qi, F.H.

Corporate Source: Image Computing Group Department of Computer Science City University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong, Hong Kong

Conference Title: Proceedings of the Fifth Joint Conference on Information Sciences, JCIS 2000

Conference Location: Atlantic City, NJ, United States Conference Date: 20000227-20000303

E.I. Conference No.: 62540

Source: Proceedings of the Joint Conference on Information Sciences v 5 n 2 2000.

Publication Year: 2000

ISBN: 0964345692

Language: English

**Title: Synergetic Neural Network Approach for Content-Based Retrieval of Trademarks**

Abstract: A application of synergetic neural network (SNN) for content based **retrieval** was developed that are robust against noise, partial occlusions and is capable of producing fast response to input **queries** . The SNN is a top-down self-organizing system, which incorporates many of the basic concepts of synergetics. The system enables to support affine invariant of input **queries** which are a partial version of the stored patterns. It was observed that the number of visual keywords do not increase even when new **trademark** images were added to the **database** .  
(Edited abstract) 11 Refs.

Descriptors: \*Content based **retrieval** ; Neural networks; Computer architecture; Feature **extraction** ; Approximation theory; Education; **Adaptive** algorithms; Parameter estimation; Fourier **transforms** ; Standards



42/3,K/44 (Item 1 from file: 94)  
DIALOG(R)File 94:JICST-EPlus  
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04296089 JICST ACCESSION NUMBER: 99A1037939 FILE SEGMENT: JICST-E  
**Strategy for information on patents in the era of networks**

MUTO AKIRA (1)

(1) Nippon Technical Service Co.,Ltd.

Joho Kanri(Journal of Information Processing and Management), 1999,  
VOL.42,NO.9, PAGE.729-745, TBL.6

JOURNAL NUMBER: F0392AAX ISSN NO: 0021-7298

UNIVERSAL DECIMAL CLASSIFICATION: 347.77+608

LANGUAGE: Japanese COUNTRY OF PUBLICATION: Japan

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

ARTICLE TYPE: Original paper

MEDIA TYPE: Printed Publication

**Strategy for information on patents in the era of networks**

ABSTRACT: **Taking** a general view of an environmental **change** in a distribution of information on **patents** that simplified access to such information is provided because more data comes from sources and programs of software for **retrieval** are improved, it indeed seems to us that today is brought in the era of which anyone can **obtain** desirable information on **patents**. On the other hand, **taking** into consideration of a peculiar feature of the information on **patents** that error for **retrieval** is not permitted, the environmental **change** further provides difficulty of the access that is caused by a lot of **obtainable** information, and a variety of media sources. From the points discussed above, it will be understood...

...end users. That is, the information necessary for users is not found by users, but a **third** party selects and customizes the information to be delivered to the users. In this case, if...

...to external sources has to be carried out, while a serious view of core competence is **taken** by companies themselves. (author abst.)

...DESCRIPTORS: **patent search** ; ...

...information **retrieval** ; ...

... **internet**

...BROADER DESCRIPTORS: **retrieval** ; ...

...computer **network** ; ...

...communication **network** ; ...

...information **network** ; ...

... **network**

42/3,K/66 (Item 9 from file: 256)  
DIALOG(R)File 256:TecInfoSource  
(c) 2005 Info.Sources Inc. All rts. reserv.

00115102 DOCUMENT TYPE: Review

PRODUCT NAMES: Intellectual Property Asset Management (IPAM) (748871);  
SmartPatent WorkBench (679976); MatrixOne Collaborative Product  
Development (712418)

TITLE: Intellectual assets--a price on (what's in) your head  
AUTHOR: Bolita, Dan  
SOURCE: KM World, v8 n2 p24(2) Feb 1999  
ISSN: 1060-894X  
HOMEPAGE: <http://www.KMworld.com>

RECORD TYPE: Review  
REVIEW TYPE: Product Analysis  
GRADE: Product Analysis, No Rating

REVISION DATE: 20031130

...including intellectual assets, whose value over the last seven years has increased seven-fold. The first step in putting a numeric value on an organization's intellectual property is the process of making the asset as tangible as possible. Ideas, processes, concepts/business intelligence, CAD drawings, database entries, procedure manuals, and patents can be converted to archived documents, so organizations can better measure the value of intellectual assets and include them as tangible assets. IPAM is a patent management and product data tool with a collection of analysis tools and databases for organization and analysis of intellectual assets. SmartPatent Workbench is a desktop client package that allows customers to see, print, search, organize, and analyze patent documents. Dow Chemical, a user of IPAM, says quantification of intellectual assets can lead to...

DESCRIPTORS: Engineering Documentation; Patents ; Record Management;  
Research & Development

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Set	Items	Description
S1	1701624	INTELLECTUAL() PROPERT? OR PATENT? OR COPYRIGHT? OR TRADEMA- RK?
S2	998	TRADE() DRESS? OR DESIGN() RIGHT? OR PROPRIETARY() INFORMATIO- N?
S3	0	LEGALLY() PROTECTABLE() KNOWLEDGE OR TANGIBLE() RESEARCH() PRO- PERTY
S4	219476	DATABASE OR DATABANK OR DATA() (BASE? OR BANK? OR FILE? OR - REPOSITOR? OR WAREHOUSE?) OR DB OR RDB OR OODB OR ODBC OR DBMS
S5	610309	NETWORK? OR NET? ? OR INTERNET? OR INTRANET? OR LAN? ? OR - WAN? ? OR ONLINE
S6	65259	ETHERNET? OR EXTRANET? OR WWW OR WORLD() WIDE() WEB OR WORLD- WIDEBWEB OR SUBNET?
S7	91895	WEBSITE? OR WEB() SITE? OR WEBPAGE? OR WEB() PAGE? OR WEB() A- DDRESS? OR URL?? OR URI??
S8	318662	HOMEPAGE? OR HOME() PAGE? OR FRONTPAGE? OR FRONT() PAGE? OR - SITE? OR HTML() FILE?
S9	31022	S1:S3 (10N) S4:S8
S10	28367	SEARCH? OR RESEARCH? OR RETRIEV? OR INQUIR? OR QUERY? OR Q- UERIES OR EXAMIN? OR INSPECT?
S11	26058	REQUEST? OR DATA() MINE? OR DATA() MINING? OR DATAMINE? OR D- ATAMINING? OR FIND? OR DISCOVER?
S12	12078	INTERROGAT? OR WEBCRAWL? OR WEB() CRAWL? OR METACRAWL? OR M- ETA() CRAWL? OR SEEK? OR SORT? OR HUNT?
S13	2317	JAPIO OR JPO OR EPO OR USPTO OR WIPO
S14	28865	STORE OR STORING OR MEMORY OR ACCUMULAT? OR RECEIV? OR ACC- EPT? OR ACQUIR? OR OBTAIN? OR CULL? OR CACHE?
S15	19756	STOCK? OR COLLECT? OR GATHER? OR GLEAN? OR AMASS??? OR ACC- RU? OR AGGREGAT? OR COMPIL? OR SIFT? OR CACHING
S16	28622	PULL() DOWN? OR TAKE? OR STORAGE? OR TAKING? OR DERIV? OR P- ROCUR??? OR GET? OR TAP? ? OR CAPACIT?
S17	21330	CONVERT OR CONVERTS OR CONVERTING OR CONVERSION? OR TRANSF- ORM? OR ALTER??? OR REFORMAT? OR EXTRACT?
S18	29339	MODIF? OR REVIS??? OR TRANSLAT? OR REMODEL? OR ADAPT? OR C- HANGE OR CHANGE? ? OR CHANGING? OR COLLAT?
S19	29833	FIRST? OR 1ST OR PRIMARY OR INITIAL? OR ORIGINAL? OR I- FF? OR MAIN OR CHIEF OR INTRODUCTORY?
S20	29767	SECOND? OR 2ND OR DOUBL? OR TWIN? OR EXTRA? OR - ANOTHER OR SUBSIDIAR? OR AUXILIAR?
S21	24715	THREE? OR TRIO? OR TRIUNE? OR TRIAD? OR TRIPL? OR THIRD OR 3RD
S22	5875	IC=G06F?
S23	2335	(S9 OR S13) (5N) S10:S12
S24	1920	S23 AND (S14:S16 AND S17:S18) (10N) (S1:S8)
S25	1819	S24 AND (S17:S18 AND S19:S21) (10N) S1:S8
S26	1582	S25 AND S17:S18 (10N) (S1:S3 OR S14:S16)
S27	483	S26 AND S22
S28	62	S23:S27 AND S1:S3/TI
S29	1582	S25 AND S26
S30	1920	S24:S27 OR S29
S31	1814	S24 AND (S14:S16 AND S17:S18) (5N) S1:S8
S32	1280	S31 AND S1:S3 (5N) S4:S8
S33	405	S32 AND S22
S34	1280	S32:S33
S35	365	S34 AND (S14:S16 AND S17:S18) (5N) S1:S4 (5N) S5:S8
S36	243	S35 AND (S14:S16 AND S17:S18) (5N) S1:S3 (5N) S5:S8
S37	745	S27:S28 OR S33 OR S35:S36
S38	569	S37 AND S22
S39	13487	AD=2001:2005
S40	258	S38 NOT S39
S41	258	IDPAT (sorted in duplicate/non-duplicate order)

Pat. (FT)  
files

File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS 1978-2005/Dec W02

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File 349:PCT FULLTEXT 1979-2005/UB=20051208,UT=20051201

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41/3,K/52 (Item 52 from file: 348)  
DIALOG(R) File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS  
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01068801

**Multilingual patent information search system**  
**Suchsystem fur mehrsprachige Patentinformation**  
**Systeme de recherche d'information brevet multilingue**

PATENT ASSIGNEE:

MAZDA MOTOR CORPORATION, (547923), 3-1, Shinchi, Fuchu-cho, Aki-gun,  
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PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 940762 A2 990908 (Basic)  
EP 940762 A3 040102

APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 99102878 990303;

PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): JP 9850659 980303

DESIGNATED STATES: DE

EXTENDED DESIGNATED STATES: AL; LT; LV; MK; RO; SI

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G06F-017/30 ; G06F-017/28

ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 89

NOTE:

Figure number on first page: 1

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English  
FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS A	(English)	9936	1824
SPEC A	(English)	9936	9312
Total word count - document A			11136
Total word count - document B			0
Total word count - documents A + B			11136

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G06F-017/30 ...

... G06F-017/28

...SPECIFICATION using the replaced second search expression, and  
when no result is obtained from the new **database**, the **first**  
transmission means transmits the replaced **second** search expression to  
the **patent** information search apparatus.

The above object can also be achieved by a patent information search  
apparatus according to claim 28, for searching a patent information  
**database** on the basis of an input search expression and outputting a  
search result, comprising:

replacement means for replacing an input first search expression with  
a second search expression for searching the patent information  
**database**, on the basis of bibliographic information search contents of  
the search expression.

The above object...

...of claims 29 to 31.

In the above search apparatus or method, the patent information

**database** can be searched on the basis of information other than bibliographic information.

Other features and advantages of the...

...search apparatus 103;

Fig. 7 is a flow chart for explaining translation processing of the **patent** information search apparatus 103;

Fig. 8 is a view showing an example of a menu...

...synthesis result of an English abstract and drawings;

Fig. 15 is a block diagram showing **another** arrangement of a **patent** information search system according to the present invention;

Fig. 16A is a view showing the a **patent** information search system and apparatus, and a control method therefor of the present invention will...

...to an embodiment of the present invention. A client terminal 101 is connected to a **patent** information search apparatus 103 through a **network** 102 (e.g., the Internet). This client terminal 101 is a terminal emulator which **receives** a command from the information search apparatus 103 and displays it. The command has a...

...filed in, e.g., Japan, and searches various databases (115, 116, and 117) storing Japanese **patent** information and the like in response to a request from the client terminal 101. A...

...charge for fee claiming to the user of the patent information search apparatus 103.

A **translation** section 111 requests to **translate** information **obtained** upon searching the various databases (115, 116, and 117) into a predetermined language. A storage...

...the apparatus to a database server 113.

This patent information search apparatus 103 incorporates a **translation** engine or tool (not shown). The translation section 111 issues the request to this translation...

...communication line together with a text to be translated and receives the translation result.

The **database** server 113 comprises a CPU 118 for controlling the entire **database** server 113, a ROM 120 storing control programs and the like for controlling the **database** server 113, a RAM 119 used as, e.g., a work area in executing a...

...the like stored in the ROM 120, and the various databases (115, 116, and 117) **storing** Japanese patent information and the like.

The English abstract **database** 115 stores English abstracts corresponding to laid-open patent official gazettes as one of patent information. The full text search **database** 116 stores laid-open **patent** official gazettes (Japanese) and the like associated with **patents** filed in Japan.

The **database** 117 stores various tables such as a synonym table 1201, a word replacement table 1202...

...conversion table 1302, a free keyword table 1601, and an IPC replacement table 1602.

The **database** server 113 shown in Fig. 1 is independent of the patent

information **search** apparatus 103. However, the present invention is not limited to this. The arrangement and function of the **database** server 113 may be integrated with the patent information **search** apparatus 103.

According to the patent information search system of the present invention, a person...

...than Japanese can easily search for information related to patents filed in Japan from the **database** server 113 using a terminal device set abroad or a foreign-language terminal device in **Search** " is used to search for patent information stored in the **database** (115, 116, or 117) on the basis of an arbitrary English word input by the user, and has a menu layout as shown in Fig. 9A. The "Expert **Search** " is used to search for patent information stored in the **database** (115, 116, or 117) after the search range is narrowed down to, e.g., search...

...to laid-open patent official gazettes as one of patent information. The full text search DB 116 stores laid-open **patent** official gazettes (Japanese) and the like associated with **patents** filed in Japan.

The English abstract DB 115 and full text **search** DB 116 are, e.g., relational databases and have table layouts as shown in Figs...

...example, not only databases associated with patents but also databases of utility models, designs, and **trademarks** can also be handled. The **database** language is not limited to Japanese.

Referring back to Fig. 2A to explain the control...

...returns the search result to the terminal 101.

The search result is received from the **patent** information search apparatus 103 (step S207). As shown in Fig. 10A, the received search result...

...searching the full text search DB 116 is selected in step S204, a laid-open **patent** official gazette corresponding to the clicked publication number 1002 can be obtained in a display...

...To switch the English abstract 1013 displayed on the monitor to a Japanese laid-open **patent** official gazette, the "CHANGE" button 1010 is clicked to display the laid-open **patent** official gazette 1014 corresponding to the displayed laid-open patent official gazette 1014 on the monitor.

The pieces of information obtained by searching the **patent** information search apparatus 103 include not only English information as shown in Fig. 10B but...

...translation engine incorporated in the patent information search apparatus 103) to translate the laid-open **patent** official gazette described in Japanese into a language that can be understood by the user ...search apparatus 103 to estimate the translation fee or order translation.

In addition, in the **patent** information search system of the present invention, when a foreign country has the priority right...

TO-ZAI-NAN-BOKU KOGYO in Japanese. However, search of patent databases based on this **translated** word is meaningless. In this embodiment, a search word is converted into another search word...

...the option for searching the full text search DB 116 is selected, a laid-open **patent** official gazette corresponding to the clicked publication number 1002 is transmitted to the client terminal...

...table 1102 is acquired from the full text search DB 116.

By looking up the **conversion** table 1302 shown in Fig. 13B, Japanese character strings representing the non-textual contents such...recognized character strings are replaced with corresponding English character strings by looking up a predetermined **conversion** table.

Next, the **acquired** English abstract 1401 and image data 1405 in which Japanese character strings representing the non...

...information search apparatus 103 calculates an estimate of the translation fee for a laid-open **patent** official gazette requested by the user in step S215 (Fig. 2B) (step S701). The calculated fee estimate is transmitted to the client terminal 101 (step S702). When a formal **translation** request is **received** from the user who had confirmed the fee estimate (step S704), the **patent** information search apparatus 103 requests a translation agency or the like to translate the laid-open **patent** official gazette designated by the user using, e.g., an e-mail.

That is, not the patent information search apparatus 103 but a **translation** agency well versed in various technical fields is charged with translation. With this arrangement, the load on the **patent** information search apparatus 103 can be reduced, and in addition, the translation accuracy increases as...

...patent information search apparatus 103, as described above.

(Modification of First Embodiment)

The above-described **patent** information search system of the first embodiment can be **modified** to an arrangement shown in Fig. 15. The same reference numerals as in Fig. 1...

...the relay server, so the search apparatus 103 or database server 113 need not be **changed**. Hence, the development cost for constructing the system of the present invention is minimized. In...

...thereof, when a user who cannot understand Japanese is to use a database storing Japanese **patent** information and the like, he/she can **obtain** desired information without being conscious of Japanese.

( **Second** Embodiment)

In the second embodiment, an example in which the patent information search system described in the first embodiment is applied to PATOLIS provided by Japan **Patent** Information Organization will be described. The arrangement and some processing operations of the **patent** information search system of the **second** embodiment are the same as in the first embodiment, and a detailed description thereof will be omitted.

The PATOLIS is a commercial **database** in which information associated with **patents** filed in Japan and the like can be searched for. This PATOLIS is constituted such...as the number of laid-open patent official gazettes containing a character string can be **obtained**.

However, since technical terms which can be used for fee keyword search are determined in...

...patent system between countries cannot be solved by word translation. More specifically, in accessing a **patent database** in a certain country using **another** language, although the communication protocols for access can be matched, the patent formats cannot be...

...a search expression or keyword in the language of the country (Japanese)



having the corresponding **patent** database is created, no **search** errors occur.

As described above, according to the **second** embodiment, by applying the present invention to a commercial **database** such as the PATOLIS, even a user who cannot understand Japanese can easily use the commercial **database** such as the PATOLIS.

As described above, according to the **first** and **second** embodiments, when a user who cannot understand Japanese wants to use a database storing Japanese **patent** information and the like, he/she can **obtain** desired information without being conscious of Japanese. The present invention can also be applied to various database search systems.

#### (Other Modifications )

In the above embodiments of the present invention, a case wherein a user whose native language is English uses the database storing Japanese **patent** information and the like has been described. However, the present invention is not limited to...

...a case wherein a user whose native language is French uses a database storing German **patent** information and the like. In this case, a user interface such as a menu window...

...present invention is preferably performed in the information search apparatus 103 of the **first** or **second** embodiment from the viewpoint of preventing the influence to the **database** server 113. However, the search expression replacement function may be imparted to the database server...

...present invention can be applied to a search apparatus which is not connected to a **network** and, more specifically, a patent information **search** system in which the terminal 101, search apparatus 103, and database 113 are integrated. In...his/her personal computer or workstation.

In the above embodiments, a case wherein the Japanese **patent database** (PATOLIS) is set in Japan, and a user who is not proficient in Japanese accesses...

...only the Japanese PATOLIS system. When the present invention is to be applied to a **patent database** in a language other than Japanese (e.g., the U.S. LEXPAT), the language used for the **patent** database and the user language must be **taken** into consideration. For example, the present invention can be applied to a case wherein a user whose native language is not English accesses a patent **database X** (this **database X** is set in a country A) which uses English in the country A or...

...line.

As a further modification of the modification (Fig. 15) of the **first** embodiment, a **database** constructing function is imparted to the relay apparatus. In this case, the relay apparatus sends...

...apparatus searches the internal database first. Only when no result is obtained by searching the **database**, the relay apparatus sends the search request to the database 113.

The network applied to...

...the various embodiments as set forth discloses a computer program storage medium used for the **patent** information search system, method

and apparatus. The medium is defined in the following items (1) to (3):

(1) A storage medium which stores a program for controlling a **patent** information search system having a patent information **search** apparatus for **searching** a patent information database on the basis of an input **search** expression and a **patent** information processing apparatus connected to said patent information search apparatus through a network, characterized by comprising:

a program code for replacing an input first search expression with a second **search** expression for searching the patent information **database**, on the basis of bibliographic information search contents of the search expression;

a program code for transmitting the replaced **second search** expression to said **patent** information search apparatus;

a program code for searching the patent information **database** on the basis of the received **second search** expression; and

a program code for transmitting a search result to said patent information processing apparatus.

(2) A storage medium which stores a program for patent information **search** for **searching** a predetermined **patent** information **database** on the basis of an input search expression and outputting a search result, characterized by comprising:

a program code for replacing an input first search expression with a second **search** expression for searching the patent information **database**, on the basis of bibliographic information search contents of the search expression;

(3) A storage...

...by comprising:

a program code for replacing an input first search expression with a second **search** expression for searching the patent information **database**, on the basis of bibliographic information search contents of the search expression;

a program code...

...database through the network; and

a program code for receiving a search result by the **patent** information **database** and outputting the **search** result.

41/3,K/55 (Item 55 from file: 348)  
DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS  
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00953912

Method and apparatus for searching for files and for utilizing the found files

Verfahren und Gerat, um Dateien zu suchen und die gefundenen Dateien zu benutzen

Procede et dispositif pour chercher des fichiers et utiliser les fichiers trouves

PATENT ASSIGNEE:

NEC CORPORATION, (236690), 7-1, Shiba 5-chome Minato-ku, Tokyo, (JP),

(applicant designated states:

AT;BE;CH;DE;DK;ES;FI;FR;GB;GR;IE;IT;LI;LU;MC;NL;PT;SE)

INVENTOR:

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Betten & Resch (101031), Reichenbachstrasse 19, 80469 Munchen, (DE)

PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 864989 A2 980916 (Basic)

APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 98104182 980309;

PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): JP 9756059 970311

DESIGNATED STATES: AT; BE; CH; DE; DK; ES; FI; FR; GB; GR; IE; IT; LI; LU; MC; NL; PT; SE

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G06F-017/30

ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 192

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English

FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
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CLAIMS A	(English)	9838	2257
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SPEC A	(English)	9838	3642
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Total word count - document A	5899
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Total word count - document B	0
-------------------------------	---

Total word count - documents A + B	5899
------------------------------------	------

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G06F-017/30

...ABSTRACT search and display files based on the user's operations of the terminals, a file **database** for **accumulating** the accessible files either within or outside of the information terminals, and a key object

...display window in order to search for other related files, wherein the above key object **extracting** means searches for and retrieves, from the above file **database**, files containing a key object group **extracted** from the above information input and display window and a key object group possessing similarity...

...SPECIFICATION And various independent technologies have also been developed to provide search utilities for resources over **networks**. However, conventional search tools and interfaces necessitates "search

key **extraction** ", "selection of search field", "input using search protocol based on search logic", among others, as...

...an object as operable (or active) exist as well. Due to the advancement of large **capacity** recording apparatuses and the advancement and wide popularization of **networking** , we are simply overflowing with large amounts of files. Consequently, the need to apply these...

...lessening the burden from the information search operations, there is the invention of the Japanese **Patent** Application, **First** Publication, No. Hei 5-307570 "File Management Apparatus". This particular claimed invention has the characteristic...

...and the usage thereof, and to perform the search-specific operations every time.

The Japanese **Patent** Application, **First** Publication, No. Hei 5-81328 "Automatic Key Word Input System" is claimed to reduce the...

...of the claimed invention misleadingly implies.

The claimed invention relating to the automatic key word **extraction** represented by the Japanese **Patent** Application, **First** Publication, No. Hei 7-230468 "Automatic Key Word **Extraction** and Method Therefor" proposes an improved method of extracting the most appropriate key word from...

...automatic searches including this invention.

As a method of automatically generating a search format for **retrieving** files stored in a file **database** , there is the Japanese **Patent** Application, **First** Publication, No. Hei 5-189492 "Apparatus for Automatic Generation of Search Format". However, this apparatus...

...search and display files based on the user's operations of the terminals;

a file **database** for **accumulating** the accessible files; and  
a key object **extracting** means for **extracting** key objects from a portion of or from the entire information displayed in the above...

...display window in order to search for other related files,

wherein the above key object **extracting** means searches for and retrieves, from the above file **database** , files containing a key object group **extracted** from the above information input and display window and a key object group possessing similarity...

...search for other related files;

a step for searching for and retrieving, from a file **database** for **accumulating** the accessible files, files containing a key object group **extracted** from the above information input and display window and a key object group possessing similarity...representing the picture element distribution if the key objects are bitmaps.

When the key object **extracting** means 10 retrieves a file from the file **database** 20, the determination of the degree of similarity of the key objects sent to the...

...procedure illustrated in Fig. 3. With respect to a single file retrieved from the file **database** 20, the key object **extracting** means 10 **first** performs the determination of the category of the inputted object at process S2-1. The...user may refer to the file access histories of other

users who share the file **database** or even freely **take** advantage of the accessed information. Moreover, by simultaneously displaying multistaged search results such as a...

...CLAIMS search and display files based on said user's operations of the terminals;

a file **database** for **accumulating** accessible files; and

a key object **extracting** means for **extracting** key objects from at least a portion of the information displayed in said information input and display window in order to search for related files,

wherein said key object **extracting** means searches for and retrieves, from said file **database**, files containing said key object group **extracted** from said information input and display window and a key object group possessing similarity greater...

...search for other related files;

a step for searching for and retrieving, from a file **database** for **accumulating** the accessible files, files containing a key object group **extracted** from said information input and display window and a key object group possessing similarity greater...

41/3,K/222 (Item 222 from file: 349)  
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT  
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00482065

**A SYSTEM, METHOD, AND MEDIUM FOR RETRIEVING, ORGANISING, AND UTILIZING  
NETWORKED DATA**  
**SYSTEME, PROCEDE ET SUPPORT POUR EXTRAIRE, ORGANISER ET UTILISER DES  
DONNEES SUR RESEAU**

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

SCIENCE APPLICATIONS INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION,

Inventor(s):

CHIPMAN Richard R,

MANKOFSKY Alan,

KARANDIKAR Harshavardhan M,

WARREN Gary,

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 9913417 A1 19990318

Application: WO 98US18540 19980908 (PCT/WO US9818540)

Priority Application: US 97925337 19970908; US 98120182 19980722

Designated States:

(Protection type is "patent" unless otherwise stated - for applications  
prior to 2004)

JP AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE

Publication Language: English

Fulltext Word Count: 9150

Main International Patent Class: **G06F-017/30**

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

English Abstract

...Through retrieving compliant HTML pages, a search engine forwards  
retrieved pages to an object oriented **database** which sorts **received**  
information by the information's internal organization structure. By  
searching the information as stored in...

Detailed Description

A SYSTEM, METHOD, AND MEDIUM FOR **RETRIEVING** , ORGANISING, AND UTILIZING  
**NETWORKED** DATA The following description includes some **copyrighted**  
material. While Applicants do not object to the copying of this  
specification for patent related...

...present invention.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

I . Technical Overview

The present invention relates to a **networked** , information **gathering**  
and delivery system. More specifically, the present invention relates to  
a network based (intranet-based...categorized information is hereinafter  
referred to as a "portal" as the portal acts as a **primary** interface to  
the organized information residing on the **network** of computers. When a  
portal is located on a user's local site, the user...

...Also, for simplicity, the network of computers is referred to as the Web  
or the **Internet** . However, it is understood that any **networked** group

of computers **storing** 5 organized information is included within the scope of the invention.

The various users of...resources available to the players involved. Portal 201 includes a Web site server 202, an **online** page generator 204 (also known as a protocol **translator** ), a searching system 205 (referred to herein as a Web

9

Crawler), search engines 203...qualifiers, the system attempts to find the desired rectifier with the most important values satisfied **first** .

The **web** site server 202 **converts** the **received** results from search engine 203 into HTML and forwards or "serves" the created page to...

...lacks the capability or desire to support organized pages locally) retrieves pages 307 into an **Internet** browser (software running on user 304's computer which **translates** HTML pages and displays the pages on user 304's display).

Pages 307 include at ontologies. These ontologies are **translated** into an HTNE form and sent to user 304's **Internet** Browser 305 as template pages 307. User 304 next populates the received template pages 307...

...populated template pages 306, then user 304 forwards the populated template pages 306 as formatted **web** pages 308 to ISP 303 for **storage** . Next, web crawler 3 10 scans ISP for complying pages 308 and retrieves them as...105 which has the capability to publish its own protocolcompliant pages. The supplier 105's **site** includes a desktop framework 401, an **Internet** browser 305, protocol **translator** 402, web server 403, legacy applications 405, and legacy databases 406. An operator at desktop...

...resulting page 404 may be transferred to web server 403 for posting. On request, the **compiled** pages 404 may be transferred to other **sites** (for example, users' portals 102) as pages 410. Alternately, the protocol translator may map data...may act like server 403 in Figure 4. To this end, legacy applications 507, protocol **translator** 505, legacy **database** 506 may function similarly to that of the corresponding elements in Figure 4.

Tool suite...tracking component 608 are a reverse index database (RIDB) 61 1 and an object oriented **database** (OODB) 6 1 0. Crawler 609 may **receive** pages from a number of sources including a supplier's **web** **site** 601, a sector portal web site 616 (publishing pages and/or ontologies 634), or a private project **web** **site** 606. Crawler 609 parses the **received** pages into character strings and stores the strings in RIDB 611 where RIDB 611 indicates...

...ontology tracking component may store the found protocol data in OODB 6 1 0. In **storing** the found protocol data in **OODB** 6 1 0, ontology tracking component 608 may control the OODB 610 to store the...or elemental in nature as that it is combined with other information stored in the **OODB** (other atoms I 0 or elements, **collectively** "items") and provided to a user. The user requests the items from portal 607 and receives data 625. Project knowledge base manager 604 **receives** data 625 and stores the data in **database** 605. Here, the **received** data 625 may be cataloged according to current projects a user is working. Also, the database 605 may also contain catalogs of items. For example, a user may **want** to build a device that requires a **first** component and a second

component. The user searches via a search query (Boolean, hierarchical, parametric...

...base manager may store the information relating to items A and B together in a **first** catalog in **database** 605 and items C and D together in a **second** catalog in **database** 605. Accordingly, when the user needs to evaluate or try a different item (part, process...use in the creation of end items; while at least one goal of the project **database** is to **store** the created end items (products or processes) as they evolve.  
Once a user completes an...

...616) and for information (627) from internal information providers (606).

2) the portal stores the **received** information;  
3) the portal dynamically creates **web pages** for a user based on the stored information; and,  
4) provides links to the additional...

...tools may autonomously access the information stored in the portal 607 or stored in supplier **web sites** 601 to **compile** and assist users in defining end items.

#### Claim

I A system for organizing information comprising:  
a data source **storing** data including organizational terms;  
a **network** connected to said data source;  
a portal connected to said network for retrieving the data...

...2 1

. The system according to claim 8, wherein said organizational manager dynamically organizes said **data based** an ontology developed from the **received** organizational terms. II The system according to claim 1, wherein the organizational terms include at...

...descriptor includes a method identifier.

15 A system for organizing information comprising:  
a data source **storing** data including organizational terms;  
a **network** connected to said data source;  
a portal connected to said network for retrieving the data...

...video display.

22

. The system according to claim 16, wherein said portal further comprises: an **extraction** device for **extracting** the categorized data from said **storage** device.

21 The system according to claim 15, wherein said portal further comprises: an **extraction** device for extracting the categorized data from a **storage** device, wherein said **extraction** device **extracts** the categorized **data based** on Boolean search criteria.

22 The system according to claim 15, wherein said portal further



comprises: an **extraction** device for extracting the categorized data from a **storage** device, wherein said **extraction** device **extracts** the categorized data based on hierarchical search criteria.

23 The system according to claim 15, wherein said portal further comprises: an **extraction** device for extracting the categorized data from a **storage** device, wherein said **extraction** device **extracts** the categorized data based on parametric search criteria. 5 24. The system according to claim 20, wherein said storage...

...of class, method, and attribute criteria.

25 The system according to claim 20, wherein said **storage** device **receives** said data from a reverse index **database** .

26 The system according to claim 20, further comprising: an organizational manager for organizing said **data** based on a previously stored ontology of the organizational terms for **storage** in said storage device.

27 The system according to claim 20, further comprising: an organizational manager for dynamically organizing said **data** based on an ontology developed from the **received** organizational terms.

23

. The system according to claim 15, wherein the organizational terms include at...

...according to claim 32, wherein said categorizing step further includes the step of organizing the **received** **data** based on the organizational terms.

36 The method according to claim 35, wherein said organizing step...

...terms.

37 The method according to claim 35, wherein said organizing step dynamically organizes said **data** based on an ontology developed from the **received** organizational terms.

38 The method according to claim 33, wherein the organizational terms include at...a storage device.

25

. The method according to claim 43, further comprising the step of **extracting** the categorized data from said **storage** device.

45 The method according to claim 43, further comprising the step of **extracting** the categorized data from said **storage** device based on Boolean search criteria.

46 The method according to claim 43, further comprising the step of **extracting** the categorized data from said **storage** device based on hierarchical search criteria.

47 The method according to claim 43, further comprising the step of **extracting** the categorized data from said **storage** device based on parametric search criteria.

48 The method according to claim 43, wherein said...

...of class, method, and attribute criteria.

49 The method according to claim 44, wherein said **storing** step **receives** said data from a reverse index **database** .

50 The method according to claim 44, further comprising the step of organizing said **data** **based** on a previously stored ontology of the organizational terms for **storage** in said storage device.

51 The method according to claim 44, further comprising the step of dynamically organizing said **data** **based** an ontology developed from the **received** organizational terms.

52 The method according to claim 42, wherein the organizational terms include at...

41/3,K/244 (Item 244 from file: 349)  
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT  
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00322091 \*\*Image available\*\*

**METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR RETRIEVING SECURE INFORMATION FROM MASS STORAGE MEDIA**

**PROCEDE ET APPAREIL D' EXTRACTION D'INFORMATION SECURISEE D'UNE MEMOIRE DE GRANDE CAPACITE**

Patent Applicant/Assignee:  
INFOSAFE SYSTEMS INC,

Inventor(s):

SOKOL Christopher,  
NAGEL Robert,  
LIPSCOMB Thomas H,

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 9604599 A1 19960215  
Application: WO 95US1738 19950209 (PCT/WO US9501738)  
Priority Application: US 94286680 19940805

Designated States:

(Protection type is "patent" unless otherwise stated - for applications prior to 2004)

AM AT AU BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB GE HU JP KE KG KP KR  
KZ LK LR LT LU LV MD MG MN MW MX NL NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SI SK TJ TT  
UA UG UZ VN KE MW SD SZ UG AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT  
SE BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN ML MR NE SN TD TG

Publication Language: English

Fulltext Word Count: 5135

**PROCEDE ET APPAREIL D' EXTRACTION D'INFORMATION SECURISEE D'UNE MEMOIRE DE GRANDE CAPACITE**

Main International Patent Class: G06F-001/00

International Patent Class: G06F-12:14

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Detailed Description

... case, CD-ROMs have been used to export  
databases to multiple users so that information **storage** and  
**retrieval** takes place at the user **site** ,  
In the U,S. **Patent** No, 5,010,571 to Ron Katznelson and  
the U,S, Patents Nos, 4,827 provide a method and apparatus for retrieving  
secure  
information from a mass **storage** medium at a user **site** which  
is not susceptible to attack or compromise by a user.

It is a further...

...of the present invention to  
provide a system for retrieving secure information from a  
mass **storage** medium at a user **site** which does not require a  
reconfiguration of a personal computer at the user site,  
These...on the computer screen, print out a hard copy  
and/or transmit a copy by **LAN** or modem to **another**  
In accordance with the SCSI standard, the SCSI bus  
extends up to twenty-six feet...

Set	Items	Description
S1	511932	SEARCH? OR RESEARCH? OR RETRIEV? OR INQUIR? OR QUERY? OR Q- UERIES OR EXAMIN? OR INSPECT?
S2	328097	REQUEST? OR DATA()MINE? OR DATA()MINING? OR DATAMINE? OR D- ATAMINING? OR FIND? OR DISCOVER?
S3	117894	INTERROGAT? OR WEBCRAWL? OR WEB()CRAWL? OR METACRAWL? OR M- ETA()CRAWL? OR SEEK? OR SORT? OR HUNT?
S4	2421915	INTELLECTUAL()PROPERT? OR PATENT? OR COPYRIGHT? OR TRADEMA- RK?
S5	112	TRADE()DRESS? OR DESIGN()RIGHT? OR PROPRIETARY()INFORMATIO- N?
S6	0	LEGALLY()PROTECTABLE()KNOWLEDGE OR TANGIBLE()RESEARCH()PRO- PERTY
S7	2390989	JAPIO OR JPO OR EPO OR USPTO OR WIPO
S8	201952	DATABASE OR DATABANK OR DATA() (BASE? OR BANK? OR FILE? OR - REPOSITOR? OR WAREHOUSE?) OR DB OR RDB OR OODB OR ODBC OR DBMS
S9	664699	NETWORK? OR NET? ? OR INTERNET? OR INTRANET? OR LAN? ? OR - WAN? ? OR ONLINE
S10	15317	ETHERNET? OR EXTRANET? OR WWW OR WORLD()WIDE()WEB OR WORLD- WIDEBWEB OR SUBNET?
S11	54981	WEBSITE? OR WEB()SITE? OR WEBPAGE? OR WEB()PAGE? OR WEB()A- DDRESS? OR URL?? OR URI??
S12	183921	HOMEPAGE? OR HOME()PAGE? OR FRONTPAGE? OR FRONT()PAGE? OR - SITE? OR HTML()FILE?
S13	5710375	STORE OR STORING OR MEMORY OR ACCUMULAT? OR RECEIV? OR ACC- EPT? OR ACQUIR? OR OBTAIN? OR CULL? OR CACHE?
S14	782289	STOCK? OR COLLECT? OR GATHER? OR GLEAN? OR AMASS??? OR ACC- RU? OR AGGREGAT? OR COMPIL? OR SIFT? OR CACHING
S15	3366691	PULL()DOWN? OR TAKE? OR STORAGE? OR TAKING? OR DERIV? OR P- ROCUR??? OR GET? OR TAP? ? OR CAPACIT?
S16	3851468	FIRST? OR 1ST OR PRIMARY OR INITIAL? OR ORIGINAL? OR LEADO- FF? OR MAIN OR CHIEF OR INTRODUCTORY?
S17	3959721	SECOND? OR 2ND OR DOUBL? OR TWIN? OR EXTRA? OR DUPLICAT? OR ANOTHER OR SUBSIDIAR? OR AUXILIAR?
S18	1000387	THREE? OR TRIO? OR TRIUNE? OR TRIAD? OR TRIPL? OR TERTIAR? OR THIRD OR 3RD
S19	1269047	IC=G06F?
S20	965071	MC=T01?
S21	2588	S1:S3 AND S4:S7(10N)S8
S22	83	S21 AND S13:S15(10N)S11:S12
S23	19	S21 AND S13:S15(10N)S4:S7(10N)S11:S12
S24	83	S21 AND S13:S15(10N)S16:S18(10N)S4:S7 AND S8
S25	81	S22 AND S19:S20
S26	78	S24 AND S19:S20
S27	52	S25 AND S9:S10
S28	23	S26 AND S9:S10
S29	6849	S1:S3 AND S4:S6(10N)S8:S12
S30	929	S29 AND S1:S3(5N)S4
S31	50	S30 AND S22:S28
S32	171	S31 OR S22:S28
S33	171	S31:S32
S34	846529	PR=2001:2005
S35	161	S33 NOT S34
S36	161	IDPAT (sorted in duplicate/non-duplicate order)

File 347:JAPIO Nov 1976-2005/Jul(Updated 051102)  
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File 350:Derwent WPIX 1963-2005/UD,UM &UP=200580  
(c) 2005 Thomson Derwent

36/3,K/3 (Item 3 from file: 350)  
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX  
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012465946 \*\*Image available\*\*  
WPI Acc No: 1999-272054/199923  
XRPX Acc No: N99-203619

Automatic patent-extracting production system - has patent extract  
storing unit that extracts predetermined data e.g. application data,  
detailed summary, drawing data to automatically generate a patent  
extract , and registers extract into patent database

Patent Assignee: NEC CORP (NIDE )

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
JP 11085799	A	19990330	JP 97257601	A	19970905	199923 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): JP 97257601 A 19970905

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
JP 11085799	A	4	G06F-017/30	

... has patent extract storing unit that extracts predetermined data  
e.g. application data, detailed summary, drawing data to automatically  
generate a patent extract , and registers extract into patent  
database

...Abstract (Basic): NOVELTY - A patent extract storing unit (103)  
extracts predetermined data e.g. application data, detailed summary,  
drawing data to automatically generate a patent extract . The  
patent extract is then registered into the patent database .  
DETAILED DESCRIPTION - A patent document storing unit (102)  
classifies every documented application, detailed statements, detailed  
summary, and detailed drawing of the patent document input into a  
terminal equipment, and stores the data into a patent database (104)  
...

...ADVANTAGE - Reduces processing burden. Reduces time required for loading  
and observing search document since amount of documents that needs to  
be confirmed are reduced. DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows  
the structural diagram of the automatic patent - extracting  
production system. (102) Patent document storing unit; (103)  
Patent extract storing unit; (104) Patent database .

...Title Terms: DATABASE

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-017/30

Manual Codes (EPI/S-X): T01-J05B4P

36/3,K/22 (Item 22 from file: 350)  
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX  
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014103510 \*\*Image available\*\*

WPI Acc No: 2001-587724/200166

**Method and system for constructing patent map**

Patent Assignee: DAEWOO ELECTRONICS CO LTD (DAEW-N)

Inventor: HA C I; LEE S H

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
KR 2001037609	A	20010515	KR 9945238	A	19991019	200166 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): KR 9945238 A 19991019

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
KR 2001037609	A		1	G06F-017/00	

Abstract (Basic):

... construction method and a system thereof are provided to process raw data obtained in a **patent** information **retrieval** system, and to output various types of patent maps on a computer monitor or to...

... The method comprises steps of downloading a text file resulted from a **search** operation on a specific subject in a **patent** information **retrieval** system(S700), generating a project **data file** constructed from the text file and storing the project **data file** at a storage device(S712, S714), generating a memo **data file** with a level, erase or specific memo on individual **patent** data of the project **data file** (S715), generating analysis **data file** including analysis methods, classifications, and charts and storing the analysis **data file** at a **storage** device(S718), classifying the **patent** source data by the classification and analyzing the **patent** source data by the analysis method, **extracting** the analysis **data file** and the memo **data file**, selectively reading the **patent** data of the project **data file**, and displaying the corresponding **patent** map on the monitor...

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-017/00

Manual Codes (EPI/S-X): T01-J

36/3,K/26 (Item 26 from file: 350)  
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX  
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011036150 \*\*Image available\*\*  
WPI Acc No: 1997-014074/199702  
Related WPI Acc No: 2005-076241  
XRPX Acc No: N97-012246

**Data copyright management system using key distribution for transfer to secondary user - has key control centre and uses primary copyright label and primary use permit key, latter including first encryption key for primary data, second encryption key for editing data and third key for secondary use**

Patent Assignee: MITSUBISHI CORP (MITS ); MITSUBISHI ELECTRIC CORP (MITQ )

Inventor: OKAZAKI S; SAITO M

Number of Countries: 007 Number of Patents: 011

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
EP 746126	A2	19961204	EP 96108354	A	19960524	199702 B
AU 9654564	A	19961212	AU 9654564	A	19960528	199707
JP 8329011	A	19961213	JP 95136808	A	19950602	199709
US 5848158	A	19981208	US 96663463	A	19960603	199905
AU 699633	B	19981210	AU 9654564	A	19960528	199910
US 6081794	A	20000627	US 96663463	A	19960603	200036
			US 98206455	A	19981207	
SG 83083	A1	20010918	SG 969940	A	19960601	200161
US 6343283	B1	20020129	US 96663463	A	19960603	200210
			US 98206455	A	19981207	
			US 2000527251	A	20000317	
JP 2004348756	A	20041209	JP 95136808	A	19950602	200481
			JP 2004190361	A	20040628	
EP 746126	B1	20041222	EP 96108354	A	19960524	200501
			EP 200424609	A	19960524	
DE 69634058	E	20050127	DE 96634058	A	19960524	200510
			EP 96108354	A	19960524	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): JP 95136808 A 19950602; JP 2004190361 A 20040628

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
EP 746126	A2	E	14	H04L-009/08	
				Designated States (Regional):	DE FR GB
AU 9654564	A			G09C-001/00	
JP 8329011	A		10	G06F-015/00	
US 5848158	A			H04L-009/08	
AU 699633	B			G09C-001/00	Previous Publ. patent AU 9654564
US 6081794	A			G06F-017/60	Cont of application US 96663463 Cont of patent US 5848158
SG 83083	A1			G06F-001/00	
US 6343283	B1			G06F-017/60	Cont of application US 96663463 Cont of application US 98206455 Cont of patent US 5848158 Cont of patent US 6081794
JP 2004348756	A		17	G06F-012/14	Div ex application JP 95136808
EP 746126	B1	E		H04L-009/08	Related to application EP 200424609
				Designated States (Regional):	DE FR GB
DE 69634058	E			H04L-009/08	Based on patent EP 746126

...Abstract (Basic): The data copyright management system has a database and a key control centre for managing copyright in the event that a

primary user edits a copyrighted primary data. The latter is...

...centre sends the primary use permit key to the primary user upon receipt of a **request** for distribution of the primary key from the **primary** user who requires use of the data. The **primary** user decrypts the **copyrighted primary** data to plain-text using the **received primary** use key for **primary** utilisation of the data...

International Patent Class (Main): **G06F-001/00** ...

... **G06F-012/14** ...

... **G06F-015/00** ...

... **G06F-017/60**

International Patent Class (Additional): **G06F-012/00** ...

Manual Codes (EPI/S-X): **T01-J20B2A** ...



36/3,K/149 (Item 149 from file: 347)  
DIALOG(R) File 347:JAPIO  
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06614431 \*\*Image available\*\*

SYSTEM, DEVICE, AND METHOD FOR BROWSER-BASED **NETWORK** ADMINISTRATION

PUB. NO.: 2000-200239 [JP 2000200239 A]  
PUBLISHED: July 18, 2000 (20000718)  
INVENTOR(s): CARCERANO CHRISTOPHER JOHN  
BARNARD JOHN DICKSON  
WILSON JR RICHARD ALEXANDER  
GIBSON DONALD PARKE  
APPLICANT(s): CANON INC  
APPL. NO.: 11-301126 [JP 99301126]  
FILED: October 22, 1999 (19991022)  
PRIORITY: 176332 [US 98176332], US (United States of America), October  
22, 1998 (19981022)

SYSTEM, DEVICE, AND METHOD FOR BROWSER-BASED **NETWORK** ADMINISTRATION

INTL CLASS: G06F-013/00

#### ABSTRACT

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To shorten the **network** administration time by updating the configuration of a target device according to configuration data.

SOLUTION: A hypertext transfer protocol(HTTP) server **receives** a **URL** - encoded **request** from a browser 83 and processes it. A URL in it specifies one CGI script...

... execute the CGI script so as to dynamically generate a response to the URL-encoded **request** . The response sent to the browser 83 visually presents the status and configuration of the target device. The CGI script specified by the URL-encoded **request** is executed so as to update the status and configuration of the target device and then the HTTP server 103 changes entries of the status and configuration in a **data base** 105 regarding the device.

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36/3,K/153 (Item 153 from file: 347)  
DIALOG(R)File 347:JAPIO  
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06527232 \*\*Image available\*\*  
LITERATURE RETRIEVAL METHOD AND ITS SYSTEM

PUB. NO.: 2000-112953 [JP 2000112953 A]  
PUBLISHED: April 21, 2000 (20000421)  
INVENTOR(s): SHIBATA HIROTAKA  
KOMATA KIICHI  
TARUISHI JUN  
NAKAMURA HIDEHIKO  
APPLICANT(s): FUJITSU KIDEN LTD  
APPL. NO.: 10-278389 [JP 98278389]  
FILED: September 30, 1998 (19980930)

LITERATURE RETRIEVAL METHOD AND ITS SYSTEM

INTL CLASS: G06F-017/30

#### ABSTRACT

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To improve a reproduction rate while the precision of **retrieval** is highly maintained.

SOLUTION: A computer 1 reads **patent** literature (primary information) from a **data base** 3, **extracts secondary** information on a bibliographical item and an index word and stores them in an **auxiliary storage** device 7. A user inputs a **retrieval** expression by using a keyboard 4 and a pointing device 5 while he views a...

... the coappearance of the index word is regulated by an OR approximate operator in the **retrieval** expression, the computer 1 refers the inputted index word with the index word extracted from...

36/3,K/155 (Item 155 from file: 347)

DIALOG(R) File 347:JAPIO

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06341266 \*\*Image available\*\*

**INTERNET** DOCUMENT **RETRIEVAL** ENGINE AND CONTROL METHOD THEREOF

PUB. NO.: 11-282870 [JP 11282870 A]

PUBLISHED: October 15, 1999 (19991015)

INVENTOR(s): KIKUCHI SHINJI

APPLICANT(s): NEC CORP

APPL. NO.: 10-087035 [JP 9887035]

FILED: March 31, 1998 (19980331)

**INTERNET** DOCUMENT **RETRIEVAL** ENGINE AND CONTROL METHOD THEREOF

INTL CLASS: G06F-017/30

#### ABSTRACT

... between different types of databases is realized while reducing the concentration of access frequency, since **URL** information is **acquired** by registering data in plural types of DBMS 10h based on the vocabulary to be included in **Internet** document collected by a **retrieval** robot 10a and simultaneously extracting the registered data from the **DBMS** 10h as corresponding type according to an **inquiry** character string.

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DIALOG(R) File 347:JAPIO  
(c) 2005 JPO & JAPIO. All rts. reserv.

06290694 \*\*Image available\*\*  
INFORMATION RETRIEVING SYSTEM

PUB. NO.: 11-232286 [JP 11232286 A]  
PUBLISHED: August 27, 1999 (19990827)  
INVENTOR(s): SHINODA TAKASHI  
MOCHIDA AKIHIRO  
KATO TSUTOMU  
KIKUTA ATSUSHI  
APPLICANT(s): HITACHI LTD  
APPL. NO.: 10-029623 [JP 9829623]  
FILED: February 12, 1998 (19980212)

INFORMATION RETRIEVING SYSTEM

INTL CLASS: G06F-017/30

#### ABSTRACT

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To retrieve a Web page with the same mark without retrieving a key word nor generating a link directory when the Web page is retrieved.

SOLUTION: A mark ID etc., is implanted in a specified mark image by responding a mark request from a WWW ( world wide web ) server 102, information on the Web page corresponding to the mark ID is registered in ...

... server 103. The mark is attached to the created Web page and registered in a Web page DB 3021 by the server 102. The Web page is acquired from the server 102, the information implanted in the mark is read and a request for retrieval by the mark is issued to the server 103 by a client terminal 101. Information...

...to the specified mark ID is transmitted to the terminal 101 by referring to the DB 2021, by the server 103.

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DIALOG(R)File 347:JAPIO  
(c) 2005 JPO & JAPIO. All rts. reserv.

06124539 \*\*Image available\*\*  
DATA DERIVATION DEVICE/METHOD AND STORAGE MEDIUM STORING DATA DERIVATION  
PROGRAM

PUB. NO.: 11-066076 [JP 11066076 A]  
PUBLISHED: March 09, 1999 (19990309)  
INVENTOR(s): OKU MASAHIRO  
APPLICANT(s): NIPPON TELEGR & TELEPH CORP <NTT>  
APPL. NO.: 09-222367 [JP 97222367]  
FILED: August 19, 1997 (19970819)

INTL CLASS: G06F-017/30

ABSTRACT

...means deriving data record in accordance with a derivation rule obtained  
in a derivation rule **retrieval** means.

SOLUTION: A data read means 10 receives a data derivation command and reads  
one data record from a **database** 60. The data record which is read is sent  
to the derivation rule **retrieval** means 20. The derivation rule **retrieval**  
means 20 **retrieves** a derivation rule group 50 in accordance with the  
content of the sent data record...

...record which is read by the data read means 10 are sent to the data  
**derivation** means 30 from the **derivation** rule **retrieval** means 20. The  
data **retrieval** means 30 generates the **derived** data record from the  
**original** data record in accordance with the description of the **obtained**  
**derivation** rule and sends the generated **derivation** data record to a  
**data - base** write means 40.

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DIALOG(R)File 347:JAPIO

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05622479 \*\*Image available\*\*

METHOD FOR SEGMENTING INFORMATION TO BE CHANGED

PUB. NO.: 09-237279 [JP 9237279 A]

PUBLISHED: September 09, 1997 (19970909)

INVENTOR(s): MORIYA HIROYUKI

KANEDA TAKASHI

AOKI MASATO

SHIMOGAKI HIROYUKI

APPLICANT(s): KYODO PRINTING CO LTD [358920] (A Japanese Company or Corporation), JP (Japan)

APPL. NO.: 08-071256 [JP 9671256]

FILED: March 01, 1996 (19960301)

INTL CLASS: G06F-017/27 ; G06F-017/24 ; G06F-017/21 ; G06F-019/00 ;  
G06T-011/60

#### ABSTRACT

...in accordance with the secular change of the PI. Then PI to be published is **retrieved** by referring to the reference data and history data corresponding to the **retrieved** PI are referred to. Then PI having history changed after the preceding segmentation time is **extracted** while determining edition processing. For instance, a **patent** information edition file 40 storing , a **patent data base** 10 and preceding edition contents related to **patent** information is included in the storage means.

36/3,K/160 (Item 160 from file: 347)

DIALOG(R)File 347:JAPIO

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05513599 \*\*Image available\*\*

METHOD AND DEVICE FOR EXTRACTING KEYWORD DATA OF **PATENT DATABASE**

PUB. NO.: 09-128399 [JP 9128399 A]

PUBLISHED: May 16, 1997 (19970516)

INVENTOR(s): ARAI KIMIO

APPLICANT(s): TECHNO RES KK [000000] (A Japanese Company or Corporation),  
JP (Japan)

APPL. NO.: 07-309952 [JP 95309952]

FILED: November 02, 1995 (19951102)

METHOD AND DEVICE FOR EXTRACTING KEYWORD DATA OF **PATENT DATABASE**

INTL CLASS: **G06F-017/30**

#### ABSTRACT

...BE SOLVED: To accurately grasp the gist of an invention and to improve the keyword **retrieval** efficiency by mechanically extracting keyword data as it is from the range, etc., of a...

...of Japanese syllabary), signs and Roman latters, etc., is extracted from the document information of **patent** application such as the range, etc., of the **patent** demand which is stored in the external **storage** means 3 and **second** keyword data consisting of the character strings of HIRAKANA(cursive form of Japanese syllabary) is **extracted**. Then, **third** keyword data consisting of specified KANJI is **obtained** in a non-extraction state.

Set	Items	Description
S1	73314	AU=(KIM J? OR KIM, J?)
S2	5493	AU=(YOON J? OR YOON, J?)
S3	3503	AU=(YOON Y? OR YOON, Y?)
S4	15	JIN(2N)KIM OR JONG(2N)YOON OR YEA(2N)YOON
S5	0	JINKWAN(2N)KIM OR JIN()KWAN()KIM OR JONGSOO(2N)YOON OR JONG() SOO()YOON OR YEASUN(2N)YOON OR YEA()SUN()YOON
S6	6827641	SEARCH? OR RESEARCH? OR RETRIEV? OR INQUIR? OR QUERY? OR Q- UERIES OR IR OR EXAMIN? OR INSPECT?
S7	2272811	REQUEST? OR DATA()MINE? OR DATA()MINING? OR DATAMINE? OR D- ATAMINING? OR FIND? OR DISCOVER?
S8	318119	INTERROGAT? OR WEBCRAWL? OR WEB()CRAWL? OR METACRAWL? OR M- ETA()CRAWL? OR SEEK? OR SORT? OR HUNT?
S9	470722	INTELLECTUAL()PROPERT? OR PATENT? OR INTANGIBLE()ASSET? OR COPYRIGHT? OR TRADEMARK? OR (TRADE OR BUSINESS)()NAME?
S10	2524	TRADE()SECRET? OR TRADE()DRESS OR DESIGN()RIGHT? OR (PROPR- IETARY OR CONFIDENTIAL)()INFORMATION? OR TANGIBLE()RESEARCH()- PROPERTY
S11	0	LEGALLY()PROTECTABLE()KNOWLEDGE OR TANGIBLE()RESEARCH()PRO- PERTY
S12	2774579	NETWORK? OR NET? ? OR INTERNET? OR INTRANET? OR LAN? ? OR - WAN? ? OR ONLINE
S13	104205	ETHERNET? OR EXTRANET? OR WWW OR WORLD()WIDE()WEB OR WORLD- WIDEBWEB OR SUBNET?
S14	81507	S1:S5
S15	203	S14 AND S6:S8 AND S9:S11
S16	18	S15 AND S12:S13
S17	19	S15 AND S6:S8(7N)S9:S11
S18	36	S16:S17
S19	33	RD (unique items)
File	2:INSPEC 1898-2005/Dec W1	(c) 2005 Institution of Electrical Engineers
File	6:NTIS 1964-2005/Dec W1	(c) 2005 NTIS, Intl Cpyrght All Rights Res
File	8:Ei Compendex(R) 1970-2005/Dec W1	(c) 2005 Elsevier Eng. Info. Inc.
File	34:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci 1990-2005/Dec W1	(c) 2005 Inst for Sci Info
File	434:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci 1974-1989/Dec	(c) 1998 Inst for Sci Info
File	35:Dissertation Abs Online 1861-2005/Nov	(c) 2005 ProQuest Info&Learning
File	65:Inside Conferences 1993-2005/Dec W2	(c) 2005 BLDSC all rts. reserv.
File	94:JICST-EPlus 1985-2005/Oct W2	(c)2005 Japan Science and Tech Corp(JST)
File	99:Wilson Appl. Sci & Tech Abs 1983-2005/Oct	(c) 2005 The HW Wilson Co.

*Adding in  
NPL files  
No results*



Set	Items	Description
S1	48493	AU=(KIM J? OR KIM, J?)
S2	4007	AU=(YOON J? OR YOON, J?)
S3	2504	AU=(YOON Y? OR YOON, Y?)
S4	1606	JIN(2N)KIM OR JONG(2N)YOON OR YEA(2N)YOON
S5	0	JINKWAN(2N)KIM OR JIN()KWAN()KIM OR JONGSOO(2N)YOON OR JONGSOO()SOO()YOON OR YEASUN(2N)YOON OR YEA()SUN()YOON
S6	2888292	SEARCH? OR RESEARCH? OR RETRIEV? OR INQUIR? OR QUERY? OR QUERIES OR IR OR EXAMIN? OR INSPECT?
S7	2308103	REQUEST? OR DATA()MINE? OR DATA()MINING? OR DATAMINE? OR DATAMINING? OR FIND? OR DISCOVER?
S8	700898	INTERROGAT? OR WEBCRAWL? OR WEB()CRAWL? OR METACRAWL? OR META()CRAWL? OR SEEK? OR SORT? OR HUNT?
S9	4128963	INTELLECTUAL()PROPERTY? OR PATENT? OR INTANGIBLE()ASSET? OR COPYRIGHT? OR TRADEMARK? OR (TRADE OR BUSINESS)()NAME?
S10	4812	TRADE()SECRET? OR TRADE()DESIGN()RIGHT? OR (PROPRIETARY OR CONFIDENTIAL)()INFORMATION? OR TANGIBLE()RESEARCH()PROPERTY
S11	0	LEGALLY()PROTECTABLE()KNOWLEDGE OR TANGIBLE()RESEARCH()PROPERTY
S12	1423861	IC=G06F?
S13	965071	MC=T01?
S14	55257	S1:S4
S15	8282	S14 AND S6:S10
S16	1676	S15 AND S12:S13
S17	8	S1 AND S2 AND S3
S18	1858	S14 AND S6:S8 AND S9:S11
S19	114	S18 AND S12:S13
S20	149	S18 AND S6:S8(5N)S9:S11
S21	13	S19 AND S20
S22	20	S17 OR S21
S23	20	IDPAT (sorted in duplicate/non-duplicate order)
S24	136	S20 NOT S22
S25	5117835	AD=2001:2005
S26	1243432	PR=2001:2005
S27	119	S24 NOT S25:S26
S28	119	IDPAT (sorted in duplicate/non-duplicate order)
File 347:JAPIO Nov 1976-2005/Jul(Updated 051102)		
(c) 2005 JPO & JAPIO		
File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS 1978-2005/Dec W01		
(c) 2005 European Patent Office		
File 349:PCT FULLTEXT 1979-2005/UB=20051208,UT=20051201		
(c) 2005 WIPO/Univentio		
File 350:Derwent WPIX 1963-2005/UD,UM &UP=200580		
(c) 2005 Thomson Derwent		

*Auth Inv  
in Pat. files*

23/3,K/10 (Item 10 from file: 350)  
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX  
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014704800 \*\*Image available\*\*

WPI Acc No: 2002-525504/200256

**Method for analyzing and using intellectual property information and system thereof**

Patent Assignee: SAMSUNG ELECTRONICS CO LTD (SMSU ); KIM J (KIMJ-I); YOON J (YOON-I); YOON Y (YOON-I)

Inventor: KIM J G ; YOON J S ; YOON Y S ; KIM J ; YOON J ; YOON Y

Number of Countries: 002 Number of Patents: 002

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
KR 2002009730	A	20020202	KR 200043108	A	20000726	200256 B
US 20020143760	A1	20021003	US 2001912522	A	20010726	200267

Priority Applications (No Type Date): KR 200043108 A 20000726

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
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KR 2002009730	A	1	G06F-017/30	
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US 20020143760	A1		G06F-017/30	
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**Method for analyzing and using intellectual property information and system thereof**

Inventor: KIM J G ...

... YOON J S ...

... YOON Y S ...

... KIM J ...

... YOON J ...

... YOON Y

Abstract (Basic):

... A method for analyzing and using intellectual property information and a system thereof are provided to mutually exchange views on information on intellectual property by accessing to intellectual property information database on line through a period and a keyword fixed, and by providing the information to research workers and persons in charge.

... An on-line intellectual property information database(100) includes information on all sorts of intellectual properties . An intellectual property information sampling unit(200) includes a front page sampling unit(210), a data conversion unit...

...provided from the front page sampling unit(210) and provides the data converted to an intellectual property information analyzing unit(300). The specialized information sampling unit(230) fetches image information and provides the information to the intellectual property analyzing unit(300). An e-mail transmitting/receiving unit(400) transmits the information provided from the intellectual property information analyzing unit(300). A research worker analyzing unit(500) analyzes and classifies the information provided from the intellectual property information analyzing unit(300) via the e-mail transmitting/receiving unit(400...

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-017/30

Manual Codes (EPI/S-X): T01-J05B